FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PALESTINIAN HIGHER MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS UNDER 'ARAFAT

JN231514 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The Palestinian Revolution Higher Military Council held an emergency meeting last night under brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the revolution forces.

Our correspondent has learned that the council discussed the latest developments, particularly in southern Lebanon following the military escalation by the forces of the Zionist-isolationist alliance. The council adopted a number of necessary measures.

PALESTINIANS PROTEST U.S. CRITICISM OF NAHARIYA OPERATION

JN240611 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Commenting on Hodding Carter's criticism of the Nahariya operation, a Palestinian source has announced that the Palestinian revolution would have preferred that the U.S. complaint protest the innocent victims who fell in the Palestinian camps that were the target of barbaric shelling over the last 24 hours, particularly in the Nahr al-Barid, Al-Buss and [indistinct word] camps.

The source added that the U.S. State Department daily demonstrates stands that the hostile to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, which reveals its prejudice regarding the Zionist enemy aggressions. The Palestinian source said that the United States sees only through the eyes of Israel and the CIA.

VOP REPORTS 'ARAFAT'S SPEECH TO POLITICAL GRADUATES

JN211717 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar declared yesterday that Sa'd Haddad is nothing but a pawn which the United States is moving to serve its goals in the region.

In a speech to the graduates of the ninth course of the Mobilization and Political Guidance Department, Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the maestro directing Haddad is the United States. He said that the declaration of the so-called state of Free Lebanon is aimed at the nationalist movement and the Palestinian revolution. He added that they think that by destroying the revolution things will be made easier for the conspiracy. Thus the battle was very fierce during the Arab economy and foreign ministers meetings. We were not confronting any ministers in particular; we were confronting Carter himself. The line of steadfastness and confrontation was effective and the line of the Iraqi-Syrian-Palestinian alliance dominated the meetings.

He stressed: We in the Palestinian revolution are proud that our rifles and guns have not been idle since the advent of Carter in the region. This stems from our resolution to fight until death. He said that the greatness of the Palestinian revolution lies in the fact that it has a Palestinian face but possesses Arab depth. It is international in its progressiveness and it is a part of the world liberation movement.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about the role of U.S. imperialism in alienating Egypt from the Arab arena. He said: At the moment we must admit that what has happened is very grave. We must take into consideration that the goal of U.S. imperialism and Zionism was to remove Egypt from the Arab-Zionist conflict. He said: This has been achieved by the departure of the traitor As-Sadat, who represents only himself. He does not represent the Egyptian people, who expressed their will when the secondary students in Al-Minya and the university students in Asyut staged demonstrations against his treason. Abu 'Ammar continued by saying that even As-Sadat has admitted that this happened. As-Sadat dissolved the Egyptian People's Assembly when 32 members stood against him. This figure proves something. It represents a broad sector of the Egyptian people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that As-Sadat's treason will not put an end to the Arab nation and will not restrict the Arab and Egyptian struggle. He said: The increasing conspiracies against us do not frighten us, but add to our responsibilities and struggle in the context of Palestinian and Arab action within the international liberation movement.

He stressed that the Palestinian revolution is capable of shouldering these responsibilities. He pointed out that the revolution's experience since 1965 has taught us how to face conspiracies and dangers no matter how great. He said: We have to confront the siege imposed on the Palestinian revolution at present. The escalation of conspiracies against the revolution proves the correctness of our line.

'ARAFAT GIVES INTERVIEW TO PARIS AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN220726 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar has affirmed that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty sponsored by the United States will not achieve peace in the area. He said that by his treaty, U.S. President Carter has put a keg of dynamite in the area. Brother Abu 'Ammar called upon the United Nations to assume its responsibilities and to carry out its resolutions, especially those adopted in 1974.

In an interview with the Paris-based Arabic weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL, brother Abu 'Ammar said: The Americans, the Israelis and the Egyptians might think that Lebanon is the weakest spot from which to attack, but they are totally wrong. Brzezinski previously considered Lebanon the weakest spot, so he pushed one-third of the Israeli Army into the battle in 1978. But the outcome of that battle was in the Palestinian revolution's interest.

Asked about the possibility of calling an emergency meeting of the Palestine National Council to tackle the post-treaty phase, brother Abu 'Ammar said that such a meeting is not currently being considered. He added: We came from the last Palestine National Council meeting with a clear plan and with complete agreement among all our brothers who participated. We have a political program that was unanimously approved. We also have both an organizational and a financial program.

Abu 'Ammar continued: I called a meeting of the PLO Central Council yesterday to discuss all the developments that have taken place since the signing of the treaty. We adopted a number of measures that await implementation. The important thing is not to call a meeting of the Palestine National Council but to implement that council's decisions. This is our responsibility in the Palestinian arena.

Some people might think that what has happened could hamper our movement. This is not true. I believe that what has happened will further enhance our efficacy and ability to fight. The Arab nation has been through many such critical periods, but it has always emerged triumphant. What occurred at the Baghdad summit following the Camp David summit is one example. The world though that the Arabs would not agree on anything without As-Sadat and be able to adopt any important decisions. But we met without As-Sadat and adopted important and serious decisions in the political, information, economic, financail and military fields.

Abu 'Ammar said: Before the Baghdad summit, adviser Brzezinski toured the area and conveyed messages from Carter to the presidents and rulers of several Arab, Muslim, nonalined states, and even to some of the EEC member-states. We know that in his messages Carter applied pressure and even made threats. Brzezinski returned to Washington convinced that the Arabs would not adopt a tough stand. American superciliousness reached such an extent that the Washington POST, for instance, said in its first edition just before the Baghdad resolutions: The Arabs cannot do anything. We are proceeding with our plan in the area. Nobody will oppose it. Zbu 'Ammar added: However, when the Baghdad resolutions came out contrary to U.S. thinking, the Washington POST withdrew its previous article and said something different in the second edition.

Abu 'Ammar continued: True, it was a difficult birth, but the baby was a healthy one and compatible with the current phase. The Baghdad resolutions were important, vital and compatible with the current phase. That is why it was a difficult Caesarean birth.

FATAH'S MAHMUD 'ABBAS MEETS WITH SOVIET COMMITTEE IN MOSCOW

JN201915 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 20 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Mazin, Fatah Central Committee member, met in Moscow the day before yesterday with Comrade Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries, in the presence of a number of the committee officials.

During the meeting, talks were held on developments in the region following the signing of the capitulatory treaty. Brother Abu Mazin also explained the situation in Iran after the victory of the Iranian people's revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni. He stressed the importance of the Iranian revolution and its influence on the imperialist-Zionist camp.

During the meeting, which was positive and fruitful, the chairman of the Soviet committee reaffirmed the Soviet Union's full support for the Palestine issue and the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO.

Earlier, brother Abu Mazin [words indistinct] met with the Arab ambassadors accredited to the Soviet Union at the PLO office in Moscow. During this meeting, Abu Mazin reviewed developments in the current political situation and informed the Arab diplomatic missions' members on the recent Arab stand against the treaty of capitualtion, particularly regarding the resolution of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference recently held in Baghdad.

BAHRAIN

UN SECRETARY GENERAL MAKES BRIEF STOP

JN240620 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2024 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 23 April--UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim arrived here from London this evening. He was received at the airport by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Immediately following his arrival, the UN secretary general held a meeting with the Bahraini foreign minister and discussed issues raised at the United Nations, particularly the Middle East issue.

Leaves for Singapore

JN240621 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2042 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 April--UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim left Manama for Singapore this evening following a short visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS IN EGYPT HALTED

LD240940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwaiti Minister of Finance 'Abd al-Rahman al-Atiqi, in a statement published here today, stresses that Kuwait has stopped all financial investments in Egypt in light of the breaking off of relations between the two countries after President as-Sadat signed the peace treaty with Israel.

Al-Atiqi told AS-SIYASAH that Kuwait will not undertake financial or economic investments in Egypt. He pointed out that liquidating present Kuwaiti investments in Egypt was not possible.

Regarding the future of the Gulf Authority for Economic Development in Egypt, Minister Al-Atiqi stated that the Authority is now considered to be suspended "[word indistinct] the money has been handed over to Egypt and at present is in Egyptian banks."

The Authority, which includes Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE, has given Egypt loans and (?insurance) facilities exceeding (?$) 2 billion over the past 2 years.

OMAN

FIRST PRC ENVOY TO OMAN ARRIVES IN MUSCAT

JN221927 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 22 April--The first PRC ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman, Yuan Lulin, arrived in Muscat today.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Sultanate of Oman and the PRC at ambassadorial level was announced in May 1978. Oman has appointed Ibrahim Hamud as-Subayhi as ambassador to the PRC.

QATAR

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC231015 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Doha, 23 April--Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun arrived in Doha this morning for a 2-day visit to Qatar in the course of his tour of states in the area. He was received at Doha International Airport by Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani.

The Turkish minister told QNA that he will convey an oral message from Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit to the amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. The message, he said, is related to his country's desire to develop and strengthen the good bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries in various fields, as well as developments in the Middle East.

SAUDI ARABIA

GOVERNMENT BREAKS RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD231842 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1814 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met at 1915 today under the chairmanship of the 2d deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting ended at 2100.

Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani told the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY that at the beginning of the session the council discussed current conditions in the Arab world and recent developments in the area. In view of the fact that the Arab Republic of Egypt has accepted and intends to exchange diplomatic representation with the Zionist enemy and has begun to establish normal relations without consideration of the minimum demands through which the Arab nation aspires to a just and comprehensive peace, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has decided to break off its diplomatic and political relations with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

While taking this measure, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hopes at the same time that the reasons which prompted it to take (?this action) will disappear so that the relations between the two fraternal countries will return to the unity and destiny which they used to enjoy.

KING KHALID RECEIVES BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

DL212004 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1705 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 21 April, SNA--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office at the royal court this afternoon Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, who is visiting the kingdom. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Amir 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; and His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

Simonet arrived in the kingdom last night for a 3-day visit at the invitation of his excellency the foreign minister.

Simonet Departs

LD230848 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 23 April--Henri Simonet, the Belgian foreign minister, left Riyadh this morning for London en route to his country at the end of his visit, which began on 20 April. He was seen off at the airport by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Statement on Visit

LD231643 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] A press release was issued today on the visit of Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet to the kingdom. It reads:

At the invitation of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, Henri Simonet, the foreign minister of the Belgian Kingdom, paid an official visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom from 20 to 23 April 1979.

Henri Simonet held fruitful and cordial talks with Prince Saud al-Faysal. The two men opened the meetings of the joint Belgian-Saudi committee for economic and technical cooperation.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere; constructive exchanges of views took place. The talks covered bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East and international matters of common interest to both countries. The two sides noted with satisfaction the progress and development of relations between Belgium and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, particularly in the field of economic cooperation.

The Belgian side invited the Saudi side to the committee to hold the first meetings of the Belgian-Saudi committee for economic and technical cooperation in Brussels at some early date this year.

The two sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. They agreed on the importance of finding a just, comprehensive settlement in the Middle East for the sake of world peace. They affirmed that such a settlement can only be achieved through recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, and Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem. They also agreed that the just solution of the Palestine question is vital for achieving a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem.

Henri Simonet addressed an official invitation to His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to visit Belgium. The invitation was accepted, and the date will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD212330 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2145 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Jidda, 21 April--Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta arrived in Jidda this evening on a visit to the kingdom. Boucetta stated that his visit is aimed at coordinating and consulting with the foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, on the work of the Islamic states' foreign ministers conference scheduled to convene in Fez next week. He will also hold talks with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on current developments in the area and on issues of mutual interest.

Meeting With Khalid

LD221840 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 22 April--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta in his office at Al-Ma'dhar Palace at 1730 this afternoon. Boucetta is on a visit to the kingdom. The meeting was attended by Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, 2d deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

Al-Faysal, Boucetta Meeting

LD22116 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1017 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh 22 Apr, SNA--A meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon between His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, and M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs. They discussed relations between the two countries and issues of common interest in light of the latest developments in the region. They also examined matters pertaining to preparations for the forthcoming meeting of Islamic foreign ministers to be held in Rabat next month.

UAE

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL

JN211755 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1446 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 April--Turkish Foreign Affairs Minister Gunduz Okcun has called on the Middle East countries to cooperate more among themselves and to establish an influential economic grouping which would be capable of implementing the aspirations of the people of the area.

In a statement made on arrival here, the Turkish foreign minister added that the countries of the area do not need assistance from countries outside the area because they possess the necessary components for an integrated economy. He added that during his visit he will deliver a message from Turkish Prime Minister Bulet Ecevit to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message deals with strengthening bilateral relations, developments in the Middle East and international issues. The Turkish foreign minister stressed that the two countries are bound by historic relations and Islamic civlization. This will help develop cooperation in the spheres of economy, trade and technology.

Okcun Departs

JN230737 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 April--Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun and members of his delegation concluded their 3-day visit to the UAE this morning. The Turkish foreign minister was seen off by UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, several UAE Foreign Ministry officials and the Turkish charge d'affaires in the UAE, (Orhan Aka).

Joint Statement on Visit

JN231637 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1325 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 April--The UAE and the Republic of Turkey have underlined the need to reach a solution to the Middle East issue based on the achievement of a comprehensive settlement that will secure a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, restoration of the continuing rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their national state in Palestine.

This was contained in a joint statement issued today following the visit of Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun to the UAE. The joint statement stressed that the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will not secure the establishment of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The UAE and the Republic of Turkey expressed their deep belief that foreign interference in the affairs of the gulf states would result in unforeseen consequences that would threaten peace and security in the area.

The statement said the two countries agreed to form a joint committee to further consolidate their relations. In this regard, Turkish President Fahri Koruturk renewed his invitation to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to visit Turkey. His Highness Shaykh Zayid accepted the invitation. The date will be fixed at the earliest opportunity. Following is the text of the UAE-Turkish joint statement:

At the invitation of UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun paid a visit to the UAE 21 to 23 April accompanied by a high-ranking delegation. UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun, who extended to his highness greetings from Turkish President Fahri Koruturk and the Turkish people. The Turkish foreign minister also conveyed a message to President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

The Turkish foreign minister and the accompanying delegation had the opportunity to become acquainted with the great efforts and development projects in the UAE. In this regard, the Turkish side expressed its great appreciation for the remarkable achievements of the people of the UAE under the leadership of President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

The Turkish side under Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun and the UAE side under Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi held intensive talks and discussed bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The two sides expressed their belief that the joint historic heritage and the spiritual and cultural ties between their two peoples form a solid ground and strong bases to further consolidate bilateral relations. The two sides noted the importance of maintaining extensive bilateral contacts in the political, economic, industrial and other fields.

The UAE foreign minister welcomed the opening of a Turkish Embassy in Abu Dhabi. The Turkish and UAE foreign ministers intensively reviewed recent important developments in the area and, as a matter of principle, expressed their deep belief that foreign interference in the internal affairs of the states in the gulf area would result in unforeseen consequences that would threaten the area's peace and security. The two ministers also underlined the urgent need to maintain stability in the Middle East.

The two ministers reiterated their full support for the UN principles, including non-interference in other states' internal affairs, not using force to solve problems and respect for other states' independence and territorial integrity. The two ministers added that recognition of those principles would definitely result in further strengthening cooperation between various states of this area and also consolidate bilateral Islamic solidarity within the framework of the Islamic conference organization, which will contribute to preserving the area's peace and stability.

The two sides discussed the Middle East issue in detail. In this regard, the two sides stressed their viewpoints and noted the need to settle this issue and to reach a comprehensive settlement that will secure a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jeruslaem, the restoration of the Palestinian people's continuing rights to self-determination and the establishment of their national state in Palestine. The two sides emphasized that the peace treaty reached recently between Egypt and Israel does not guarantee the achievement of a comprehensive settlement.

The Turkish foreign minister explained the recent developments in the Cyprus problem. In this regard, the two sides stressed the need to resume the negotiations between the concerned communities based on the principles of the agreement reached between Makarios and Denktas on 12 February 1977 with the aim of reaching a just and peaceful settlement to the problem.

The two sides reiterated their support for the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa who are fighting for their independence. The two sides also denounced discriminatory and racist policies. The two foreign ministers and the members of their delegations reviewed various ways to further increase the economic, commercial and technical cooperation between their countries. In this regard, the two sides decided to adopt practical measures to further consolidate bilateral cooperation and to form a joint committee.

The Turkish foreign minister renewed President Fahri Koruturk's invitation to President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to visit the Republic of Turkey. His Highness Shaykh Zayid stressed his intention to visit Turkey at the earliest opportunity. The Turkish foreign minister also renewed a similar invitation to his UAE counterpart, who agreed to fix a date for this visit at the earliest opportunity.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN WITH KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA

NC232015 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has decided to break its diplomatic relations with the State of Kuwait as of 23 April 1979 in reply to Kuwait's severance of diplomatic relations with Egypt and assignment of Malaysia to take care of Kuwaiti interests in Egypt.

The source added that the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has also decided to break its diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as of 23 April 1979 in reply to Saudi Arabia's severance of diplomatic relations with Egypt and assignment of Pakistan to look after Saudi interests in Egypt.

Egypt will assign a friendly state to look after Egypt's interests in both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON, PALESTINIANS CONDEMNED

NC241316 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Commenting on the Israeli naval attacks on Lebanese territory and Palestinian refugee camps, a responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has stated:

1. The Government of Egypt strongly condemns the hostile Israeli actions, which contradict the efforts to establish a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and negatively reflect on the implementation of the agreements that have been reached regarding the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the efforts to settle the Palestinian problem in a just manner.

2. The Government of Egypt asserts the need for Israel not to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon or carry out any hostile military actions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which contradicts international laws and conventions and causes serious harm to the general atmosphere of a just, permanent and comprehensive peace that Egypt has sought and is still seeking vigorously to establish in the Middle East.

3. The Government of Egypt points out that the acts of resistance that the sons of the Palestinian people are carrying out against Israeli territory and the continuation of the acts of violence in which many innocent people are killed confirm once again that breaking that vicious circle--which Egypt regrets--requires speedy action for serious efforts toward a just settlement of the Palestinian problem that enables the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and establish their authority on their land.

On the other hand, the responsible source stated that the Government of Egypt strongly condemns the Israeli Cabinet decision to establish two Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Egypt affirms that this measure totally contradicts international law, the spirit of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and Israel's commitment to exert sincere efforts to establish the transitional period of full Palestinian autonomy without any obstacles that would affect Palestinian participation in the future negotiations. Egypt will hold consultations with the United States to discuss the measures that must be taken in this regard to put a halt to Israel's continued attempt to sabotage the efforts to settle the Palestinian problem.

AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN ISMAILIA FOR HOLIDAY

NC201557 Cairo MENA in English 1550 GMT 20 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Ismailia, April 20--President Anwar as-Sadat arrived here today to spend a few days holiday which extends after the ancient Egyptian feast of Shamm an-Nasim on Monday. The president was officially and popularly welcomed at An-Nakhil Airport outside Ismailia. He walked about 250 metres round the airport to acknowledge the greetings of crowds.

As-Sadat Statement at NDP Rally

NC222359 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 22 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At a meeting last night, Sunday, with the political, executive and popular leaders and members of the National Democratic Party [NDP] in Ismailia, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat said that Egypt is great in its glory and rich in its human and moral resources. The president attacked the small minority which does harm to Egypt, the mother, saying that it is an insignificant minority.

Referring to the rights of man, President as-Sadat said: The Egyptian man's security and prosperity is our target in everything we do, in order that no ruler may come later to deprive the Egyptian man of any of his rights.

Regarding the formation of political parties, President as-Sadat said that this is considered one of the foundations of democracy. However, ethical conduct should be observed in practicing party activities. Therefore, there must enough guarantees to protect the great Egyptian family. The president added: We consolidated the foundations of democracy by the 15 May corrective revolution after the centers of power had harmed the people. We then began to correct everything. We closed down the detention camps and realized the supremacy of law. The constitution has become the main reference for everything in our life. The president of the republic has no power to dissolve the People's Assembly except by a referendum. The president stressed that the state's slogan is science and faith. The constitution must stipulate this in order that no atheist may assume a leading post in Egypt.

The president went on: We are now forging our way toward democracy. We derive the rights of man from our [Islamic] law and from the soil of this land.

The president then spoke about the role of the Egyptian woman in the next phase, saying: The woman represents half the society and therefore she must be equal to man in political and social action.

President as-Sadat then spoke about the role of the press. He said he will not permit the issuance of a new newspaper without the approval of the People's Assembly. He added: The Ba'th Party, with its two wings, the foolish child of Libya and the Palestinians have managed to instill fear in the hearts of the Arab rulers. Addressing the Arab rulers, he said: Say that you are afraid. We will then appreciate your stand. However, do not say that Egypt has signed a separate agreement. Egypt will always hold its head high in the sky despite the sufferings of the Egyptian man. We will not stoop down to the level of their altercations. The president challenged Arab rulers to do one millionth of what he did or to solve the problem.

His excellency affirmed that the march will not stop and that the Palestinians will achieve autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector. The president stressed in this regard that Egypt will always be proud of the work it has done.

The meeting was attended by the engineers President 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, chairman of the Suez Canal authority, Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur and Ismailia Governor 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Imarah.

MINISTER ISMA'IL ACCUSES PALESTINIANS OF SENDING SABOTEURS

OW230813 Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 23 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, 23 Apr (AFP)--Egyptian Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il today accused Palestinian and hardline Arab countries of sending saboteurs into Egypt.

Mr Isma'il said these saboteurs were responsible for the February bomb blast at Cairo's Hotel Sheraton and for the death of a civil servant killed by a booby trapped parcel at the central post office last Thursday.

He said the Egyptian people would not be distracted from their efforts through such "paltry acts," and noted that in the coming months, he would reveal the full extent of the "conspiracy" with unshakable evidence in hand.

DELEGATION FORMED FOR EXCHANGE OF TREATY DOCUMENTS

NC211318 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Text] A decision was announced today on the formation of the Egyptian delegation to exchange ratification documents of the peace treaty next Wednesday in the buffer zone in Sinai.

The delegation will be led by Ambassador Sa'd 'Afrah, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and will include ambassadors Ahmad Khalil, Kamal Abu al-Khayr, 'Izz ad-Din Rif'at, 'Izz ad-Din Sharaf, 'Izz ad-Din 'Isa, Wafiq Husni, 'Abd ar-Rahman Mar'i and Ahmad Husni; ministers plenipotentiary Muhsin ad-Diwani and Nihab 'Asqalani; counselors Isma'il Mubarak, 'Amr Musa, Ihab Wahbah, Muhammad al-Ikridi, Sayyid Anwar and Sayyid al-Masri; and first secretaries Iffat Radi, Mukhtar al-Hamzaw' and Hasan Fahmi.

GOVERNMENT SENDS MESSAGES TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

NC232200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today handed the ambassadors of the PRC, Sri Lanka, Burma and the DPRK in Cairo messages from President Anwar as-Sadat to the heads of these states.

Dr Ghali also discussed with these ambassadors the latest developments in the Middle East problem, the dimensions of the peace treaty, and the next phase which will begin following the exchange of the treaty ratification documents.

The four ambassadors expressed their welcome and explained that President as-Sadat's messages affirm the relations of friendship and cooperation between their countries and Egypt.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL TELEVISION INTERVIEW 21 APR

NC211740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1603 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 April--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has emphasized that President Anwar as-Sadat's decision to dissolve the People's Assembly aims at achieving more democracy and at providing an opportunity for the formation of new parties which will enter the elections with their new programs and method.

He said that as of today the new parties can submit applications for their establishment to the parties committee, preparatory to entering the forthcoming People's Assembly elections. He explained that nominations for elections will start on Saturday, 5 May and continue until 14 May. The New People's Assembly will hold its first meeting on Saturday, 23 June.

This came in an interview Dr Khalil granted to Arab [Egyptian] television. The interview will be broadcast this evening. In his interview Dr Khalil threw light on the features of the coming phase following the results of the referendum. He also called on the masses of the people, the parties, the trade unions and the women and youth organizations to start expressing their opinions and views today on the subjects that will be included in the new constitution--multiple parties, the formation of a consultative council [majlis ash-shura], the declaration of the rights of man, and the stipulation that the press is considered the fourth estate in the constitution--preparatory to submitting these views to the new People's Assembly as a basis for amending the constitution and completing the 15 May revolution.

Regarding the economy, Prime Minister Kahlil said that the Egyptian economy is based on sound foundations and is boosted by the basic requirements for development--mainly the Egyptian man, who has succeeded everywhere, and resources and sources of income in petroleum, the Suez Canal, tourism, agricultural land and mineral wealth. He said: Concerning the problems of housing, food and utilities, which are the result of long wars, the government is conducting scientific studies to solve them in accordance with the economic conditions and with the aspirations of the people. He added that the realization of prosperity demands sincere work, effort and sweat, good use of resources, mobilization of all savings and the organization of all these factors in an integral manner.

Dr Khalil emphasized the government's full confidence in the people, saying that when faced with the facts, the people respond fully to the dictates of sacrifices and offerings and show understanding and awareness. He pointed out that the government had concealed nothing regarding the two Camp David accords and the peace treaty and that this is why the people overwhelmingly supported them at the People's Assembly and in the referendum.

Prime Minister Khalil reasserted Egypt's determination to fulfill its Arab commitments with regard to both the joint defense agreement and any other agreement. He also asserted Egypt's insistence on its membership in the Arab League. He noted that Egypt's Arabism does not stem from a resolution issued by states; no resolution issued by states can supersede Egypt's sovereignty. Dr Khalil pointed out that for this reason Egypt rejected the illegitimate resolutions of the Baghdad conference which contradict the Arab League charter. He described these resolutions as a nervous action which will not advance or delay the solution of the problem. The prime minister said that the only positive resolution passed by the Baghdad conference states was the exclusion of war and resort to the peaceful solution.

He pointed out that these states ruled out a regular war and the dispatch of Palestinian liberation forces because the states from which such forces can embark on their missions are Jordan, the state responsible for Black September, and Syria, the state responsible for Tall az-Za'tar. This is in addition to the conditions in southern Lebanon. They also ruled out the launching of a liberation movement inside the occupied territories. In so doing, the Baghdad conference states have actually admitted that they will not be able to take any of these steps, and have recognized the peaceful solution.

Regarding the armed forces, Dr Khalil said that in order to insure security for Egypt and the area as well as to defend Egypt's vital interests, expenditure on the armed forces will not be reduced. He emphasized the importance of internal and external security for Egypt.

He also stressed the need to push investment and development projects forward in order to solve the problems that have accumulated as a result of the 30 years of war. He asserted that Egypt will overcome every difficulty, and said that the government is preparing for all eventualities.

Replying to a question on the government's resignation, Dr Khalil pointed out that in accordance with the constitution and custom, the government must submit its resignation to the president after the formation of the new People's Assembly.

The following is the text of the interview which Prime Minister Khalil has granted to Egyptian television:

Question: The people have spoken loudly, definitely and decisively: We are with just peace. We stand for freedom and achievement of the greatest extent of democracy. After the people have had their say, this meeting is being held at the dawn of a new era with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. The citizens have asked some questions. We will try to gather these questions and your excellency will answer them.

Following the announcement of the result of the referendum, the question is being asked: Now that all the people have endorsed the dissolution of the People's Assembly, is it, for instance, constitutional that a Cabinet reshuffle take place?

Answer: Naturally, I will first deal with the aspects of the referendum. The People's Assembly approval of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, which is a part of the solution of the Palestine problem, would have been quite adequate. But since we are entering a new historic stage and in order to show the support extended by the Egyptian public for this agreement and to provide every individual with the opportunity to express his opinion about this agreement, his excellency the president decided to hold this referendum. The result of this referendum has shown the people's sweeping approval of this agreement.

The dissolution of the People's Assembly creates the above-mentioned opportunity from several standpoints:

It creates the opportunity for creating new parties. New parties could have been created by amending the parties law, because the parties law now in force includes the proviso that there should be 20 People's Assembly members among the 50 founders of a party. This stipulation was supposed to remain in force until 1981.

Of course, the amendment of the parties law without the dissolution of the People's Assembly would have meant providing the present assembly members with the opportunity to form one or several new parties. Let us suppose that we had dropped the proviso of the 20 assembly members. This action would have meant that any People's Assembly member could have applied to form a new party. Then one party or several extra-assembly parties would have been formed. However, the parties which would have been formed would not have had the opportunity to participate in any elections until after 1981 upon the dissolution of the People's Assembly, or after the conclusion of the present parliamentary session. This would have meant deferring this whole matter for 1 and ½ years until it became possible for these parties to participate in the new elections.

Question: This means that we can say that the People's Assembly has been dissolved in order to achieve further democracy?

Answer: There can be no doubt about this. The reason is that a call was constantly being made in Egypt for allowing the formation of parties without restrictions or conditions, that is, without the requirement for restrictions or conditions, that is, without the requirement for 20 assembly members. However, you realize that we have proceeded gradually with this process, as his excellency the president has said. We had before us numerous experiments conducted by states that made just one leap to democracy, like Portugal and other countries. Naturally, the result was not more democracy, but more chaos. Therefore, we have all seen the gradual progress which has occurred, that is, step-by-step progress toward total democracy. The sole obstacle was the proviso on the 20 assembly members. Meanwhile, the peace agreement was still nonexistent. There was a state of war with Israel. It was imperative to keep the internal conditions in the country under control. Thus, it was from all these perspectives that we proceeded step by step toward more democracy and the entrenchment of democracy in the country.

The peace treaty has been approved and we have entered a new era, the era of peace in the Middle East. Therefore, the situation at this point makes it imperative that we allow the establishment of parties without this proviso. Had the law merely been amended without the dissolution of the People's Assembly, it would have meant that the parties would have had to wait 1 and ½ years before they could campaign for election.

The dissolution of the People's Assembly will permit these parties to enter the elections with their new progreams and plans. Naturally, a question will be raised about how the parties will be formed. The parties will be formed in accordance with the existing law. It is Law No 40 for 1978. The only thing in this law which will not be applied is the 20 deputies requirement, which was only valid during the current session of the People's Assembly. This means that the founders of a new party, who must number no less than 50, half of whom should be workers and peasants, will submit the party's basic program and statutes to the 7-member parties committee. The program must differ from the other [parties'] programs. The committee will consider the statutes which must be based on a democratic system which is itself based on elections. There will be no secrecy and all these conditions must be met. The program must be different from the programs of the existing parties. The door will be opened wide for all political trends to enter the elections within the limits of the basic system of the state--the socialist democratic system--and within the principles mentioned in the formation of the parties. These principles are social justice, national unity and the absence of religious, racial or other discrimination.

Question: What if there are applications to form 32 parties, as happened the last time?

Answer: It is naturally a fantasy to think that 32 parties will be formed. It is difficult to find 32 different programs. This is the practical aspect.

Question: The matter is serious then?

Answer: It will be serious. The door will be opened and the people will decide whether to give their confidence to these parties or not. This is as far as the consolidation of democracy goes. The steps by which his excellency the president led the march toward democracy began with closing the detention camps and canceling custodianships, and with the supremacy of the law and the permanent constitution. They began with the proclamation of the parties--the initiation of the debate. Do you remember the debate which took place at the committee concerned with the future of political action in Egypt? Opinions were then divided. It was then decided to start with the platforms and form the parties afterwards. Matters were resolved when the last People's Assembly elections began. Parties were actually formed and they entered the elections with their distinguished programs. The law organizing party activities was later issued. The only restriction in this law was the condition which has been canceled, paving the way for a full democratic system.

Question: Are there no restrictions on the formation of any party?

Answer: Absolutely not, other than commitment to the basic principles of the constitution. What will be excluded, for example, is a party which calls for solving disputes by bloody methods, a party which advocates a totalitarian sytem, or one which states that it is being formed on a religious basis. All this is not included in the parties law. The principles of the constitution specify the method of party activities. Naturally, we must know that when the outside world deals with a state or when we think about the democratic system, a democratic system gives an opportunity to every group and person to express his opinion provided this is done within the limits of the law. A free opinion must also be a responsible opinion. In other words, nobody must impose or try to impose his opinion through violence or in a manner incompatible with the supremacy of the law. The advantage of the democratic method is that it provides security and insures the supremacy of the law and freedom of expression by the information media. The democratic method basically guarantees the peaceful transfer of power from one direction to another. This is what parties should stand for. This represents real stability in any state and it also indicates that freedom of opinion is being translated into programs which win the support of the voters. On this basis, the party assumes power or rule to implement the program to which it committed itself before the voters.

Question: Have time periods been set up for the establishment of parties and for the elections?

Answer: Yes. According to law, the committee will consider applications within a period not to exceed 15 days. The 15 days are needed in order for the committee to verify the identity of the founders and to verify that there is no evidence that would cast doubt on their integrity. Then within a month--and this can be shortened--approval will be given for the party's program and statues for these can be amended in agreement with the committee.

Earlier you asked a question about the elections. I would like to stress one basic thing. The elections will take place in an atmosphere of complete freedom. I also want to emphasize that the elections will take place in an atmosphere of complete impartiality and complete neutrality by the government and government departments toward all the candidates. I want to emphasize this point because, as I have said, we are committed to the supremacy of the law and to resisting deviation.

Our basic commitment in the coming stage will be to insure that elections are held in complete freedom for the people, but under the supremacy of the law.

You asked whether the government will submit its resignation after the formation of the new assembly. Yes. According to the constitution and normal practice, the government is supposed to submit its resignation to the president of the republic after the formation of the new assembly. The president will entrust whomever he wishes to form the new Cabinet.

Question: In other words, after the formation of the parties, the elections to the People's Assembly will begin?

Answer: There are dates for the elections to the People's Assembly, and if you allow me, I will state them now.

Question: Will they take place after the formation of the parties?

Answer: Yes, this is possible. The dates which will be announced will provide an opportunity for the formation of the parties. In other words, today, Saturday, 21 April, is the day on which the president issued his decree to dissolve the People's Assembly and call for elections. From 5 to 14 May the door will be opened for nomination for election. Starting today parties can submit applications for establishment. They have from today, 21 April, until 14 May to form parties. From 15 to 19 May the lists of candidates will be submitted.

Question: Will each party submit its own list of candidates?

Answer: Each party will submit a list of its candidates. Candidates can run as independents. Sunday, 20 May to Thursday, 24 May is a period for submitting challenges. From 25 to 30 May is the period for publishing voters lists and appointing chairmen of election committees. Wednesday, 30 May, will be the last day for withdrawal. The first elections will take place on Thursday, 7 June. The second round will take place on Thursday, 14 June. The newly elected People's Assembly will meet on Saturday, 23 June, God willing.

Question: Well, sir, now that we are beginning a new era of a new stage in the time of peace, the second item in the referendum was the completion of the 15 May revolution. Can you please shed more light on this?

Answer: In fact, I consider the 15 May revolution to be the revolution of the Egyptian man. In other words, the 23 July revolution was a social revolution in accordance with its social concept. However, the 15 May revolution was man's revolution in the sense that it guaranteed liberty, security and the free expression of opinion. The 15 May revolution illustrated the character of man as a human being and as a compatriot. Of course, that was done under the aegis of preserving collective interests. Thus socialist democracy struck a balance between human rights and collective interests. All the decisions which have been issued have undoubtedly been positive in this respect. We take pride in the fact that these decisions did not constitute a step backward, even under the darkest circumstances, that is, despite all the circumstances in which we found ourselves. Because the detention camps were closed forever, a man will be tried in accordance with the law if anything is held against him. When we advocate individual freedom and the supremacy of law, these things are indeed preserved. When we advocate freedom of opinion, it is indeed respected and preserved.

However, if any kind of freedom is abused, the law--not the administrative authority, the state authority or anything else--brings the offender to task. At present, and while individual freedom and the humanism of man are being translated into political action, it is imperative that this be done through the political parties because we are not joined by a specific political organization. In other words, one plus one plus one, not joined together by an organization, may not equal even one. However, one plus one plus one, joined together by an organization, can be equal to 100 through the strength of this organization. At this point, political organization is very important in the formulation of programs and in the establishment of real democratic life. You will find that this process has been accompanied by several other steps. For instance, the most important of these steps is at the local government level: vesting their excellencies the governors with the powers of the president of the republic as far as their governorates are concerned.

Question: Have all measures been completed in this respect?

Answer: Amendments to some laws are still being prepared. God willing, these amendments will be submitted to the new assembly. However, the principle itself was a basic and very great principle. This is because as far as the people are concerned, everything was centralized in Cairo. At this point also, the basic point arises that any administrative system reflects the political system. This means that if the system is totalitarian, it tends to centralize authority. Then you will discover that authority remains highly centralized, be it in the capital or in the government. When authority culminates in a kind of democracy on the largest scale, you realize that authority is reflected in administration. This means that it is imperative for this democracy to descend to the lower decision making levels. Consequently, this democracy moves to the governorates, and from the governorates it descends to lower levels. This was a basic step taken to deepen democracy.

The radio and television law was promulgated in accordance with the second basic step, which is the establishment of the union, making it totally independent of the government, while refraining from imposing any kind of government control on this organ.

The following basic step will be taken in accordance with the referendum. It will be the establishment of the press as a fourth estate--and I will talk about the estate later. This step signifies reinforcing the power of expression of public opinion before the three estates existing in the state--the legislative, judicial and executive estates. Therefore, there is at this point a new respect for and of public opinion which is expressed by the press. I believe that the basic objective of this new respect is to extend more freedom and increased guarantees for the freedom of the press. At the same time, any guarantee of freedom is offset by a guarantee that the use of this freedom will not be abused.

Question: Are we the first state in the world to make the press a fourth estate or are there any states which preceded us in this?

Answer: No, we are the first state. There is the Higher Press Council in England, as you know.

Question: But as a fourth estate?

Answer: As a fourth estate or the stipulation in the constitution that it is a fourth estate, we are the first state to do this. Naturally, many will wonder here what the new organization of the press will be like. The new referendum also dealt with the amendment of Article 5 of the constitution.

Question: We want the I's dotted here.

Answer: Regarding the main points on the amendment of the constitution, Article 5 stipulates that the [Arab] Socialist Union is the main political organization. It does not provide for the formation of parties or rule it out. This is why the parties law was issued. After the formation of the parties and in order to codify this status in the constitution, Article 5 should be amended to stipulate that the parties and the democratic life or the socialist democratic life are based on the existence of a multi-party system, not on the political organization represented in the Socialist Union. What is required then is to amend this article.

The second amendment relates to the abolition of the Socialist Union and the replacement of the Central Committee by the consultative council. The other amendment relates to the document on the declaration of the rights of man which will be included in the constitution. We said that the constitution is the only available constitution. In other words, there are no other documents, such as the 30 March manifesto or other documents, which will be put to public referendum. All this will be included in the constitution. The declaration of the rights of man consolidates the position of man and his dignity. This has been confirmed, as I said, by the 15 May revolution. In other words, man's identity, freedom and beliefs will absolutely not be harmed.

Question: The declaration of human rights is a very great thing!

Answer: At this stage, the basic points are the amendment of the constitution through the abolition of the Socialist Union, the investiture of the consultative council, the stipulation concerning the multiplicity of parties, the human rights declaration document and then the press as the fourth estate. All these topics are supposed to be submitted to the people, the popular organizations, the parties, the trade unions, the women's organizations and the youth organizations so that these organizations may express their views on these topics beginning right now.

Beginning immediately, all these organizations should express their opinion of their vision of the status of these matters or the amendments which will be introduced into the constitution. These viewpoints will be solicited from the various organizations. As I have told you, these are the women's and youth organizations, the political parties, the trade unions and the craftsmen's unions. All these organizations can submit their views to the People's Assembly General Secretariat. All these views will be compiled and submitted to the People's Assembly when it convenes so that these views will serve as the basis for the amendment of the constitution concerning the subjects which I have mentioned to you.

Question: With this we can say that the 15 May revolution has been completed.

Answer: With this the 15 May revolution will be completed through the amendment of the constitution. According to the constitution, one-third of the members will submit the amendment request. The request will be debated. Two months later it will again be presented to the assembly, and after it is approved by a two-thirds majority, it will be submitted to a referendum. Then it will be applied as part of the amendment of the constitution.

Question: What will be the relationship between the consultative council and the People's Assembly? Will it also be established by election?

Answer: Of course. As I told you, it has been presented to all parties, institutions and organizations to solicit their opinion.

It would be premature for me to express a view. We are supposed to get the opinion of the people. We want to deepen democracy. The consultative council is a council for the Egyptian family. It can include party organizations, trade union organizations, women's organizations, youth organizations and cooperative socieities that represent the peasants and producers, such as national capital. But it is preferable to have elected members in the council. If there is unanimity of views it is possible to have a certain percentage of the members appointed in order to insure the presence of specific qualifications. All these things can be discussed after hearing the views of the various popular organizations.

Question: It is possible to say that the form of the state will actually change, democracy will be deepened and the 15 May revolution will be completed?

Answer: Of course. I would say that this is an important historic event and a principal turning point in our lives because with the era of peace we will begin a new era--an era characterized by a democratic socialist system. This system is based on the multiplicity of parties and excludes extremism both by the left and by the right if it is characterized by reaction. At the same time it guarantees freedom of expression and elevates the press to the position of the fourth estate in the nation. It grants the other information media, like radio and television, a status independent of the government. It offers complete decentralization to the governorates and allows each governorate to have an elected council and a governor who enjoys full authority. What remains for us to do is to approve the projects and develop our country in the light of the stability of the political situation according to these principles.

Question: There is a question being asked on the street and your excellency knows it. After the establishment of peace the people expect the government to solve the problems.

Answer: I want to emphasize one thing which I have said several times before: No government can function without the cooperation of all the people. It is impossible for the government to function without the people. I was clear and frank when I said that the government stems from the party. This means that the government crystallizes the party program in policies it adopts not only to solve the problems of the masses--we are faced with many problems--but to lay the basis for boosting investment and development continuously. I cannot just solve the problems of the masses and forget development. We have problems facing the masses, and these problems have accumulated as a result of 30 years of wars.

I cannot consider that one government was responsible for them. However, this state of affairs has ended and we hope that it has ended for the good and happiness of this country. However, peace means that the bloodshed which was caused by these wars will stop, God willing. But this does not mean that I will be able to say that I can dispense with my armed forces overnight, or over 1 or 2 years. I can reduce the expenditure on the armed forces. [as received] Naturally, this concerns the security of the country itself and the security of the entire area. This is because I have vital interests and it is imperative that I defend these interests as a state--and I will never forget these interests. This is the position of the government concerning the defense of the country, whether external or internal defense. The reason is that security and safety are the basis of any other action. Consequently, shall we sacrifice development in order to solve urgent problems? This is a difficult equation. However, what I keep on saying is that this equation can become easy if all the people cooperate among themselves and if they realize that we are passing through uneasy circumstances. Most regrettably, some of these circumstances are the result of the Arab boycott which we now see, rash meetings being held by the rejectionist states, and positions which we had not expected on the part of the other Arab states.

However, all these things can be surmounted. For every move, the government prepares an answer. However, we will not take a prior hostile position on any of these counts. Therefore, it is imperative that any prosperity be based on several bases.

The first basis is sincere work. The second basis is for us to exert efforts and sweat. The third basis is the good use of the resources at my disposal. The fourth basis is for me to pool all my savings before I ask for foreign aid for the development process. The fifth basis is for me to organize all these matters well so that I will not sacrifice one aspect for the sake of another or that I will not place one aspect above the other.

Question: Well, sir, so that the people will share the government's thinking, so that they will also participate positively in the solution of problems, and so that they will grasp the true magnitude of the problem, why does the party not go down to the people with the magnitude of these problems and also ask the people to find solutions, particularly concerning requirements on location or in the villages? I mean, why does the state not act as a whole? The people sometimes feel that the government is worrying alone. The people say: We want a solution. The government says: We will solve problems. It is imperative that the people experience the minute details of problems and participate in solving them. Naturally, this will only come through party organization.

Answer: Naturally. Look here, I reassure the people in Egypt. Thank God, Egypt is a country which enjoys advantages, understanding and awareness. In other words, my confidence in the people is unbounded. Really. Look, the great majority of Egyptians are patriotic. When you talk frankly to the great majority about the facts, you will find a complete response on their part. When you ask them to make sacrifices and give their services, on condition that they know that I am also giving the service I can offer, they agree to make these sacrifices and to give services. When they know that we are facing problems and working seriously and sincerely, they also respond. The government's responsibility is that I talk frankly to the people about everything. If you notice, when considering the agreement or the treaty, we hid nothing. Why? Because it is much better for me to address the consciousness of the people and to confide in and develop this consciousness. I should not think that I am the only one who can take the people's services and continue to be the custodian of this people. Therefore, look at the majority which was given the agreement by the People's Assembly. Look at the result of the referendum. Here you can pinpoint facts. When I cite the facts, I say: I am a nation in the first place through my ancient civilization. I view the future through the difficulties which I am experiencing. I will divulge all the difficulties. I state my international position. I say all these things and I do not hide them because this attitude derives from specific positions taken in the country's interests. I win the people's support.

I want to reassure the people that Egypt's economy is based on many sound foundations. I am not raising false hopes at all. The first foundation is oil production, despite the fact that until now oil production has met difficulties because of the war and the closing of the canal, because the Suez Canal and the area surrounding it are the richest in Egypt, which could be exploited. Exploration is naturally taking place in another area, the western desert. We have the oil foundation and the Suez Canal foundation. We also have the tourism foundation. As a state, we have unmatched archeology and a good climate and atmosphere. This is the main foundation in the economy. We also have the agricultural foundation represented in the land and the good use of water and its direction. We also have the foundation represented in our resources and mineral wealth. We are completing the plans to develop our resources, process and export them.

Man is the most important factor. The Egyptian man has succeeded in every country in which he has settled and has thus honored us. When the Egyptian man learns that the organization is appropriate, he will do his utmost and will work loyally. We have the main requirements for development and for raising our standard of living. It is true that we have some problems. We have the housing problem, which is serious. We are conducting scientific studies and when we reach a solution, we will declare it. We have the food problem which is the result of wars. We have the utilities problem which has become acute with regard to water supply, sewers, telephones and transport. Development stopped in the years of war. We were faced with huge burdens. Our territory was occupied. There was a war and destruction and devastation in the canal area. Production stopped and the Suez Canal revenues ceased. I have calculated the losses we suffered as a result of all this. They were bigger than the loans and aid which Egypt received during these years.

All this drain on our resources has stopped. It is the duty of the government--any government--to trust the people and present to them programs based on scientific studies and conforming with their political aspirations to be implemented according to set timetables. We said that the telephone services would be improved and they have been improved. We do not make a lot of noise; we let our actions speak for themselves. We said there would be discipline and we are forging ahead with it. We said that the utilities, water supply and sewers would be improved and we are going ahead with improving them. We said that communications would be improved and they are being improved.

There is the housing problem. I said that we will build 75,000 houses this year. I did not say that I would give priority to policies. When we submitted our program after I was designated to form the new government, I had no time for policies; however, policies will have priority. There are eight committees studying this matter. When you shape your policy, you think first of the land and the areas you want to develop. You think of the increase in population and of the average income and of the social studies. You think of the building material which enters into the industry. You think of cement, various materials, energy, contracts and financing. You think of how to finance an operation. What you need is an organizational apparatus which will find a solution to the problem. This is not an easy process. I say that I am providing housing and building material beyond our resources. Nothing can be provided if the land is not made available. To provide the land, we must also supply it with the necessary utilities. I am providing the basic services. A good policy requires you to look at these things together in applying them.

Question: If the parties wish to work seriously, they would conduct a study on what you are now saying and each party would then present what is best.

Answer: I have an observation to make here. I do not want to be unfair to the parties. In other words, the parties could present policy guidelines. In some countries, one could say that solving the housing problem should be postponed--this has happened in some countries--and let the people bear the problem for the sake of diverting funds for development. Here, the political aspect is summed up in that I say: No. The problem of housing cannot wait and it must be solved. The party would inform us of the size of this problem and its effect on the people. However, the problem involves many aspects. First, it involves land. Will expansion on this land be at the expense of the agricultural land or will it take place in desert areas? This involves building new towns and utilities, statistics, financing, building material, factories and contracting capabilities. Perhaps such facts are not available to the political parties. This is the task of the government, which would take the views of the parties on this matter and then draw up the plan for presentation.

Question: This means that everybody would participate in shaping the new society?

Answer: Exactly.

Question: Have the resolutions adopted by the illegitimate conference which was held in Baghdad affected our economy?

Answer: I would like to tell you that the government has issued statements on this. First, we reject the first Baghdad summit conference resolutions because they are illegal and completely contrary to the Arab League Charter. This is why we declared that we will not abide by them at all. We insist on Egypt's membership in the Arab League. We insist that Egypt is an Arab state and it will honor its Arab commitments--either the joint defense agreement or other agreements. The Arabism of Arab Egypt does not stem from a resolution issued by states. Never. A resolution issued by states cannot possibly have priority over my internal sovereignty. It is for all these reasons that we said we reject the resolutions, which we do not consider legal, whether with regard to the transfer of organizations or with regard to other things. These are neurotic actions which have no effect whatsoever on solving the issue.

There was one positive resolution--the resolution on ruling out war and resorting to peaceful solutions. I analyzed this before the People's Assembly. I said that the resolution adopted by the first summit conference, by ruling out war and resorting to peaceful solutions, meant that it was ruling out regular warfare like the 1973 war. It meant that it ruled out sending Palestinian liberation forces, because experience had proved that Jordan during the Black September and Syria in Tall az-Za'tar had crushed these forces. The same thing happened in south Lebanon. This showed that the Palestinians have no chance. The other point is that they also ruled out the emergence of a liberation movement from these territories because the countries that can help them are Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. These states have admitted in practice that they cannot take any such step and have recognized the peaceful solution.

We here have adopted the method of peaceful solution. Well, you say that you do not accept the method which Egypt has adopted. The Arab foreign and economy ministers met and adopted resolutions and recommendations. I said that all these resolutions are negative because they do not serve the issue. Excluding Egypt and imposing economic sanctions against it will not solve the problem at all. Well, if you said that you want to solve it by peaceful means, what are your positive proposals for solving this problem by peaceful means? They have not submitted one single positive proposal. I said before the People's Assembly that if they want to solve the problem by peaceful means, I will make these proposals to them, and I enumerated them. First, it is possible to change world opinion. Through their financial and propaganda power they can influence public opinion. Instead of removing Egypt from the international organization they can rally these organizations in favor of the Palestinian issue. I said that they can utilize their oil production, not to destroy the economies of the West or to affect their income, but to secure a linkage between greater production and the good of the Palestinian issue or the comprehensive peaceful solution. I then referred to the means of payment, the deposits, the method of payment, commodities, and economic relations. All these are means of pressure in the hands of the conferees in Baghdad which they could use. But they refused to confront their people with the truth. You talked about peaceful solution. Does peaceful solution mean imposing economic sanctions on Egypt? Have economic sanctions ever forced any country to change its policy? Of course, the aim behind this situation is known. It is known that it is a matter of personal disagreements and failure to confront the Arab peoples with the facts. I said that the Arab states have provided aid and loans to Egypt.

I think that the Arab states will return to their senses and will see that the method followed by Egypt under the leadership of President Anwar as-Sadat is the only method for solving the problem, and there is no alternative. If they have an alternative, let them present it.

Question: We have talked about the great hope, the Carter plan, of which President as-Sadat has repeatedly spoken. In discussing the future and the remolding of our life, how is this plan going ahead internationally?

Answer: I cannot take the Carter plan, which the president called for, separately and say that it provides hope for the people. The Carter plan, which is in line with the Marshall Plan which built Western Europe, must be viewed within its economic and political context. In other words, in order for the Carter plan to succeed, it must finance the basic utilities, such as water, sewage systems, energy, transportation and telephones. These are basic prerequisites for production. We say that we have an open-door policy and welcome Arab--and I still say Arab--and foreign investments.

Question: I would like to ask your excellency about the situation of Arab investments in Egypt.

Answer: Arab investments in Egypt are guaranteed and secure because they are registered according to Egyptian law. Any company established here is established according to Egyptian law.

Question: This is a reassurance for the Arabs who have invested their money here.

Answer: Not reassurance. I say this in recognition of the greatness of our internal political system. The Arab foreign and economy ministers cannot interfere in my sovereignty as a state and say that this recommendation is binding on you. The measures taken by some Arab states require the issuance of a law in these states. This is contrary to their sovereignty. For this reason I say that the investment companies have been established according to Egyptian law, and Egyptian law provided guarantees for them.

Question: Do we respect this law?

Answer: It is natural that we should respect this law. We maintain that all foreign investments are safeguarded and safe according to the Egyptian law. I will go back to the main question--the Carter plan. We have the basic utilities, but as you know, they do not provide a direct income. They provide an indirect income through development. The second point is the burden of financing these utilities. Most of the money spent on these utilities is paid in foreign currency and their revenues or income come in local currency. The water, tools, equipment, sewers, transport or communications I provide bring in an income which is mostly in Egyptian currency, but we pay foreign currency to buy everything abroad. Another point is that these utilities do not bring in profits and therefore no foreigners invest in them. We do not form companies as is done abroad to sell water and electricity to the people. There are countries where companies sell electricity or run the transport and get a better income than we do. Nobody will invest in these utilities which are necessary for production. This is what prompted the call for a Carter plan to finance these utilities. However, you do not close the door to the productive aspect. The main contribution to the productive aspect should come from the savings of the Egyptians. This is a basic condition. Everything should be done to attract these savings to participate in development rather than consumption. After this, you can ask for foreign expertise and new technology or aid to develop yourself.

You must open the door wide for foreign expertise, which will be connected with everything I told you about. The government has prepared its view of the Carter plan. The European community, the United States and Japan are supposed to participate in this plan. They are holding a preliminary meeting now. The heads of these states are scheduled to hold a meeting in June. I hope we will provide them with a picture not only of the sums of money needed but also of the method of implementation and the way these projects will be supervised and carried out.

Question: A point being raised by the masses relates to the taxes. They talk about their adjustment. At his meeting with 'Ayn Shams University professors, the president said that the taxation bill would be submitted to the masses for their opinion.

Answer: Naturally, in any state where a person enjoys freedom and the right to invest and reap the fruit of his investment, he has a duty to pay the taxes he owes to the state. Naturally, the present taxation law is facing difficulties. It provides for two kinds of taxes--taxes in kind and the general income tax. The method of collecting taxes itself--whether from the source or elsewhere--is difficult. The developing states are now standardizing their taxation methods to prevent tax evasion.

Question: The employees say that only they pay taxes.

Answer: Naturally. Why? Because the income of these people and the fields of their work are known, whereas those who have private business [Khalil is interrupted by interviewer]

Question: Their income is limited and they do not benefit the state much.

Answer: Therefore, the taxation law should aim at social justice--social justice not only through taxation. Social justice comes also through constantly raising the minimum income level. Social justice requires the inclusion of many groups in social insurance. Social insurance should include wages, taxation and the distribution of wealth. All these matters must be considered within the same framework. The amendment of taxation is necessary for the reasons I have mentioned. The old law was issued and was undoubtedly a step forward. It led to increased collection of taxes and convicted the tax evaders.

Question: Convicted even those in the highest positions?

Answer: Certainly. This happens in all states. Before I ask others to pay, I should pay what I owe so that the state may be able to fulfill its duties.

Question: Will this be achieved here?

Answer: God willing.

Question: Your excellency has referred to the press as the fourth estate. Can you elaborate on this?

Answer: I cannot actually express a special view on this because as I told you, all the sides--parties, universities or organizations--should present their views on the press as a fourth estate. However, I will talk about the idea of the press as a fourth estate. The basic idea was to honor the press. When I say it is an estate, I am putting it on the same level as the judicial authority, the legislative authority and the executive authority.

The jurists take the word autority to mean the body which must be implemented and this body is independent of the other authorities. In other words, the People's Assembly issues a law which must be implemented; the government issues decisions that must be implemented and the judiciary passes sentences. On this basis, can the press issue decisions that must be implemented? This is the question. I say that this question is open to the public and they should express their views on it. What elevates the press to the level of authority is that it is assured of the freedom of expression within the basic system of the state. I want to be frank, clear and specific here. When I say the basic system of the state is the socialist democratic system, which is based on social peace and national unity, this means the socialist democratic system guarantees 50 percent representation for the workers and peasants and so on and so forth. If one should come up and say that he advocates the establishment of a totalitarian system, should I permit him to do so? Is this to be considered within the freedom of the press? What I am saying here is that each system should defend itself.

Question: How could it be an estate and be brought to account?

Answer: It will judge itself by itself. The judiciary judges itself by itself. The People's Assembly judges itself by itself. The People's Assembly judges the government. There are organs inside the government which judge it. We say that the press will become an estate which will judge itself. It must adhere to the freedom of the individual and provide objective criticism. But it must never be permitted to destroy the country's system in the name of freedom of opinion. No system accepts this. To preserve itself, a system rejects such calls and refuses to allow a group to impose itself or its opinions by force under the guise of religious, social or political beliefs. If the principle of force is applied, then the strong will always have the upper hand. The democratic system prohibits the use of force. We must realize that no self-respecting state will permit a group to resort to force or advocate the use of force to impose a certain opinion. Anybody who violates this will be liable to the punishment of the law. We must know this. Talking about the press as a fourth estate--is it freedom of the press that it should stand against the interests of my country and its policy in fateful issues?

Britain suspended the communist newspapers at the beginning of World War II. A law was issued suspending them because Britain was fighting the Soviet Union then. The press here must abide by the state's security and sovereignty and by its basic system which guarantees full freedom to the people to express their opinion and join political parties. We must adhere to the state of science and faith.

Faith is a strength to the individual. Science is a means to apply modern methods to solve our economic and other problems. Science never shakes my faith. Faith provides the ethical constitution. I fear God in my actions and I do not fear the law. I fear something which appears to me as a strong power that I respect. Faith plays a major role. Faith opposes fanaticsm. It is not fanatic at all. It is a faith of ethics, principles and social organization.

Question: Does faith help in building the state on the basis of ethics, the constitution and laws?

Answer: Naturally. What better do we want? We want a state established on an ethical basis. However, I cannot exclude science. Science as physics and natural science has become a necessity in solving problems. However, science does not replace faith and faith does not replace science, but the two can be combined.

Question: The press has its importance in the structure of the society. So have television and radio. Why are television and radio not included in the fourth estate?

Answer: The difference lies in the nature of the work of every institution. When we say that the press is the fourth estate, it does not mean that AL-AHRAM, AL-AKHBAR or AL-HILAL institutions--the five [as received] institutions we have here--should be merged. Each one of these institutions is independent in the management of its own affairs. It has a board of directors and probably a general assembly. It also has a chairman of the board of directors. Its organization and economic affairs are managed by its administration. The radio and television are only a means of expression. Here they are established by the state, as in England, France and all the states. Who supervises them? A board of trustees. To whom is this board answerable? It is answerable to a general assembly. Therefore, television and radio are no longer under the control of the state, but because their capital and requirements are enourmous, they are financed by the state. However, their control and programs are the responsibility of their relevant boards. This is the basic difference. The radio and television institutions have an ethics committee according to the law that has been promulgated. This committee sees to it that these ethics are observed in the programs they present.

Question: There is a code of honor?

Answer: Certainly, there is a code of honor. The overwhelming majority are good people but this does not mean there are no exceptions. Who takes care of the exceptions? You are supposed to give them immunity and tell them: Present your cases to the committee and you have the right to defend yourselves. All this is to insure the freedom of the individual.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, after the great results [of the referendum] of our great people, who faithfully and loyally fought battles beside their leader, would you like to conclude this interview by talking to the people on any point which we have not raised here?

Answer: First, I would like to congratulate the people on their vigilance which was demonstrated first by the People's Assembly's approval of the [peace] agreement and then by the results of the referendum, which showed the people's approval of the agreement. This is an answer to all the tendentious propaganda. It is a categorical and decisive answer about the method and stability of the government and the people's support for it. Anything else being said is meaningless and no one has the time to give it a thought. I also congratulate the people on their acceptance of the principles put forward in the second referendum, because they deepen democracy and the freedom of the individual and provide the basic guarantee of freedom of expression. I wish constant success to the Egyptian people. However, there can be no prosperity without work, without effort, without real knowledge of the problems and without a vision of the future. If we have problems, so what. All states have problems. But by insisting on solving these problems and by presenting them faithfully and sincerely to the people [Khalil is interrupted by interviewer]

Question: There must be discipline and judgment?

Answer: Yes, discipline and judgment and at the same time self-denial for a time. I believe that we can develop ourselves in a nontraditional way, that is, we should think in a more comprehensive and broader manner that goes beyond the barriers and enter the new societies, the new land, the new resources and the new prosperity which can be achieved only by work and sweat. Thank you.

DPA REPORTS ON NEW PARTIES, CANDIDATES

NC231810 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1723 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 23 April--Former Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi has told DPA that he has decided to run for election to the People's Assembly as an independent member. He intends to nominate himself on behalf of the Qasr an-Nil constituency in Cairo. He will be running against Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

It has also been learned here that one of the important features of the coming political campaign will be the participation of former AL-AHRAM chief editor Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal and Mrs Huda, the daughter of the later President Jamal 'Abo an-Nasir, in forming the first Nasirite Party.

It is worth noting that communist parties are banned in Egypt according to the present parties law. However, sources at the People's Assembly told DPA that Mahmud al-Qadi, the prominent leftist member in the present assembly, is planning to form "the National Front" Party, which will include secret communist formations.

Al-Qadi will compete in the leftist arena with the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party which is led by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din.

The sources said the President As-Sadat has recently received 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi, the prominent leftist journalist, who intends to form a "national" leftist party. The Al-Wafd party does not intend to appear again under conditions which it considers suppressive. However, it is widely known that a number of candidates who have nominated themselves as independents belong to the ranks of the Al-Wafd Party and the Muslim Brotherhood.

MENA SPOKESMAN ON ARAB BOYCOTT OF VIENNA CONFERENCE

NC232148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2122 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 April--A spokesman for MENA has commented on the Arab-European news agencies conference which began in Vienna today. The spokesman said: It would have been better for the Arab states to have boycotted the meetings of the United Nations and its agencies because Israel is a member of these international organizations, instead of staging the childish demostration by some Arab states as part of a campaign of black hatred against Egypt. Such a campaign harms the Arab states who are transferring their conflicts from the internal to the international arena and who insist on hanging their dirty laundry before the people. The spokesman continued: The Arab news agencies which boycotted the meetings of the conference should remember the role of MENA, which upheld the banner of the Arab information media in the world in eight foreign languages throughout 25 years and which accorded these agencies the necessary journalistic and technical expertise. He added: MENA contributed toward the establishment, consolidation and transmission of news bulletins of the Iraqi, Syrian, Libyan, Qatari, UAE, Saudi and other news agencies, but these agencies have been ungrateful to the one that supported and created them out of nothing.

The spokesman affirmed that MENA will continue to perform its information mission with confidence and faith because it believes in its mission and destiny over 25 glorious years.

UNIFYING EDUCATION CURRICULA DISCUSSED WITH SYRIA

JN221612 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 April--Muhammad Mahjub, Revolution Command Council member, education minister and chairman of the Central Committee for Education formed by the Higher Committee for Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research, met this morning with the members of the committees in charge of unifying curricula and educational regulations and preparing and training teachers in Iraq and Syria. Mahjub said that the committee's work and the successful completion of their tasks will be a great service to the Arab nation in its efforts to achieve comprehensive unity. Mahjub expressed confidence that the specialized committees will complete their work on time and prepare the unified textbooks for the 1980-81 academic year.

JOINT COMMITTEES DISCUSS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION

JN221616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1412 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--The Iraqi-Syrian-Jordanian joint committees began meeting here today to discuss ways to improve telecommunications among the three countries. At the first session, the committees discussed the telecommunications requirements of the three countries, the possibility of developing telecommunications and ways to make better use of telecommunications channels. Over the next week the committees will discuss the possibility of unifying telecommunications tariffs among the three countries and will examine technical specifications of future telecommunications projects.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH JORDANIAN OFFICIALS

JN231837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Taha Yasin Ramadan met here today with Jordanian Public Works Minister Sa'id Binu. Ramadan welcomed Binu and his fraternal delegation and praised the development of bilateral relations in the various fields, particularly as regards economic cooperation between the two fraternal countries. Ramadan said: Our relations are very close and are dedicated to the service of the two countries. He affirmed the need to consolidate and expand the relations of cooperation and the exchange of expertise in the economic field. Speaking about the highway linking Iraq, Jordan, and Syria, Ramadan said that the implementation of the first phase of the construction of the highway began early this month and the highway will effectively help link the three countries. Binu expressed his pleasure at visiting Iraq and pointed out the strong relations linking the two countries and the road network projects being implemented in Jordan, including the road linking the two countries, which it is hoped will be completed soon.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

JN221918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--A GDR military delegation led by Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy minister for national defense, arrived here this evening on a 6-day official visit to Iraq. The delegation is made up of Maj Gen (Bam Kartin), deputy commander of the border troops, and a number of high-ranking officers.

KING HUSAYN VISITS ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND

JN231605 Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 23 April--His Majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, visited the armed forces general command at noon today and met with the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. His majesty was briefed on several questions related to the Jordanian Armed Forces.

KING HUSAYN CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

JN221557 Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 22 April--His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, congratulating him on his reelection as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and expressing his wishes that the Soviet people will achieve further progress and prosperity.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL DENOUNCES HADDAD DECLARATION

JN231642 Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 23 April--The consultative national council has denounced the secessionist plot led by Sa'd Haddad manifested in the declaration of the so-called free republic of Lebanon.

The council issued a statement today affirming Jordan's constant pan-Arab policy based on the belief in the unity of Arab ranks and fate and on the unity of the Lebanese people, homeland and land. The statement strongly denounces and condemns the secessionist plot led by Maj Sa'd Haddad, an agent of Israel who has deserted his army and does not belong to his people or homeland.

AMMAN TV REPORTS LIGHT EARTH TREMOR IN KINGDOM

JN231908 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] At 1500 today, a light tremor struck various parts of the kingdom with the exception of the Aqaba area. Reports say that this tremor is the third since midnight. A responsible source in the civil defense directorate has stated that no casualties or damage were reported following the earth tremor. Some cracks appeared in two buildings in the Al-'Abdali area and Jabal Amman, he added.

In the occupied West Bank, the window panes of several houses in Hebron were broken. A lady was injured by the tremor when she fell off the roof of her house. Several cracks appeared in houses in Tel Aviv and Natanya. The Israelis in the coastal areas panicked and rushed to the streets in large numbers.

Reports say that the tremor was felt more strongly in areas nearer to the eastern Mediterranean coast.

A REUTER report from Beirut says that the tremor lasted for several seconds and was felt by the Jabal Lubnan residents. No immediate reports are available on casualties.

PAPER REPORTS HUSAYN SEEKING 'COMMON ARAB LANGUAGE'

LD240847 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 23 Apr 79 LD

[Nihad al-Mashnuq report]

[Text] Amman--Jordanian diplomatic sources have said that King Husayn recently received a message from the U.S. administration stressing the "strong ties between the two countries" and affirming its continued endeavor to reach a comprehensive solution for the Middle East crisis. The message came following the wave of speculation about a change in the U.S. attitude toward the Jordanian regime and a search for a substitute regime.

According to diplomatic custom, the phrase "strong ties" is taken to mean U.S. support for the regime.

King Husayn recently returned from a trip to Britain, Austria, Morocco and Spain. A Jordanian-Moroccan joint statement spoke of the complete identity of views between the two countries on the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The same sources said that the Jordanian monarch has convinced the Moroccan monarch of his view that it is impossible for Jordan or any other country in the area concerned with the Middle East problem to join the treaty which President as-Sadat signed. There are several reasons for this, the most important of which is that Jordan sees no clear role for itself in the treaty and its political line. Moreover, King Husayn is in no position to go against the Arab opposition to the treaty reflected in the Baghdad resolution simply because the Americans ask him to do so.

King Husayn intends to carry out an Arab tour next week during which he will visit Muscat where he will have talks with Sultan Qabus who refused to attend the Baghdad meetings. King Husayn will try to convince the sultan of the benefits of Arab solidarity at the coming stage of political action in the area. The diplomatic circles are optimistic about King Husayn being successful, just as he succeeded in Morocco.

King Husayn will also visit Saudi Arabia, which is still adopting an ambivalent attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and U.S. policy in the area in order to consolidate the Saudi attitude toward the Baghdad resolutions and isolate domestic disputes from the subject. It is recalled that Saudi Arabia has not so far paid its share of the Baghdad summit allocations to Jordan and other confrontation countries while Iraq and the gulf countries have paid theirs.

The circles believe that during his meeting with Arab officials King Husayn will try to find a common Arab language outside Egypt in order to confront the treaty and chart a more acceptable course to a future settlement. Such language has so far been reached with several Arab parties, the most important of which are the PLO and Syria.

This "common language" means ending the Jordanian escalation against U.S. policy in the area and putting an end to the harsh words which U.S. officials use during their meetings with officials in Jordan in an effort to shape an image for a future settlement that would be acceptable to the U.S. administration.

Official Jordanian circles believe it is likely that King Husayn will visit the United States during June after laying the foundation of a U.S.-Arab dialog with all the Arab countries with the exception of Egypt. Since 1978 this visit has been postponed several times.

AD-DUSTUR: U.S. PROBLEM IS NOT WITH ARABS BUT WITH ISRAEL

JN230708 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Saudi Response to Washington's campaign," AD-DUSTUR writes: Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, commander of the Saudi National Guard, did well yesterday to stand up to the campaign of intrigues and doubt-casting that is being disseminated by U.S. information media against the Saudi Government--a campaign that is part of the U.S. media's attack on those who are opposing President as-Sadat's policies.

Prince 'Abdallah has denounced the separate peace treaty in the strongest terms we have heard to date. Thus he has shattered any hopes Washington might have had of bringing about any change in the Saudi stand, of driving a wedge in the ranks of the Baghdad conference group, or of saving As-Sadat from being isolated by the Arabs--a state that he has brought upon himself.

AD-DUSTUR adds: It is well-known that the United States has tried and is now trying to put pressures on Jordan, using the same tactics of psychological warfare it has used and is using with Saudi Arabia. These are outworn tactics whose futility and failure have been proven on numerous occasions. Yet the United States has not learned and does not want to learn. Instead of renouncing its mistaken policies in dealing with the Middle East crisis, the United States is trying to exert pressures on the Arab states--some of which are linked to it by traditional ties of friendship--in order to make them follow the same wrong path it is pursuing.

The paper continues: Had Washington wrested from Israel a recognition of Palestinian rights and a readiness--even in principle--to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and to implement the UN resolutions, and the Arab states still refused to join the peace process, then the United States would have had some justification for being angry and for blaming these states. But Israel openly refuses to recognize the Palestinians' rights and declares that the question of Jerusalem is not negotiable, that the alleged self-rule applies to the inhabitants but not to the territories, and that it will persist in its settlement policies in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. And yet, despite this, the United States is angry because Jordan and Saudi Arabia refuse to join farcical negotiations whose results Israel has decided from the outset.

In conclusion AD-DUSTUR asserts: Once again we say that the Arabs are not seeking enmity with the United States. There is no old historical vendetta between them and the United States that causes them to seek revenge. There is only the one problem between us and the United States: Israel.

The United States wants to impose an Israeli peace on us and this we reject. Instead of this Israeli peace we want a just and comprehensive peace based on the protection of our people's national rights.

When the United States relinquishes the spirit of superiority, obstinacy and arrogance of power, it will discover that its problem lies not with the Arabs but with Israel and that peace is very feasible should Israel accept it in accordance with the conditions that have been accepted by the entire world and stated in UN resolutions.

AR-RA'Y CRITICIZES WEIZMAN'S STATEMENT ON LEBANON

JN220845 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] In commenting on yesterday's statement by the Israeli defense minister, the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: According to the alleged justice in the Israeli defense minister's concept, it might be equally just to establish similar belts along the other Arab fronts in future, now that Israel has succeeded in insuring sufficient security depth with the ruling Egyptian regime, covering all of Sinai. The gravity of the concept of justice of which Weizman is speaking does not derive from the fact that it abolishes Arab sovereignty in the countries surrounding the Israeli entity, but from the fact that it puts forth a sectarian canton in southern Lebanon as a spearhead for overthrowing the existing legitimate authority.

Although this idea seems funny at first, the fact that it was voiced by the Zionist war minister, who knows the quantity of the border strip's population better than the Lebanese legitimate authorities, demonstrates the Israeli military command's aggressive intentions, as well as the extent of the manpower and war support Israel will offer to enable its puppet Sa'd Haddad to occupy the Lebanese capital and to reestablish links with other rightist militias.

Silence from the world community about other similar phenomena, such as the support given by the Tanzanian Army to Ugandan rebels, will encourage the Israeli leaders to follow suit in Lebanon and to proceed from the south, particularly as the actors in the play are available in the border strip as well as inside Lebanon.

Until an intrinsic Arab force capable of dealing with such absurd actions is established, the idea of justice as understood by the Zionist war minister will prevail in the Arab arena. In conclusion, AR-RA'Y says that in the face of the current challenges we will hear and see a great deal. What is important is to learn the lesson before it is too late.

UAE PRESIDENT'S ISLAMIC AFFAIRS ADVISER ARRIVES

JN221421 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Shaykh Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Mubarak, adviser on Islamic affairs to the UAE president, chief justice and president of the Shari'ah Courts, arrived in Amman today at the head of a delegation on a 1-week visit to Jordan.

Shaykh al-Mubarak said he is carrying a message to King Husayn from UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan on the latest developments in the Arab world. He said that during his visit he will hold talks with officials from the Ministry of Awqaf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places, as well as with officials of the Islamic World League, the Council of Islamic Organizations and Societies, and the general Islamic congress for the holy city of Jerusalem in Jordan. They will discuss ways to develop cooperation to resist the plots that are being concocted against the Arab and Islamic worlds. He added: It is necessary to exchange views, to plan and to contact officials in the Islamic world so as to form a sound view and resolve the problems of the Arab and Islamic worlds. The foremost of these problems is the question of Jerusalem and the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CALL FOR SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

NC231545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At their joint meeting today the parliamentary foreign affairs and defense committees approved the following resolution.

1. The committees call on the government to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation which has recently arisen in the south and its various circumstances and dimensions, which resulted from Israel's continued hostile policy and persistent refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions.

2. The committees call on the government to take a clear and firm stand at the Security Council, calling for a council resolution that includes the practical means to insure the full implementation of Resolution 425, on the basis of article 7 of Security Council Resolution 444.

3. The two committees reaffirm the recommendation approved by the joint committees on 7 April 1979, requesting the government to call for an Arab summit conference to draw up a unified Arab strategy and an integrated plan of action to confront the Israeli challenge in the present grave stage.

AL-HUSS REMARKS

NC240642 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Answering a question by the MORNING JOURNAL on current contacts regarding the Security Council, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: I have had a telephone conversation with our UN delegate, Ghassan Tuwayni. He briefed me on the atmosphere at the United Nations vis-a-vis the situation in the south. He confirmed to me that the Security Council will be asked to convene this evening, and that the council will meet immediately or some hours after the request is made.

PHALANGISTS, FRANJIYAH SUPPORTERS CLASH IN JUBAYL

JN221522 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 22 April--At least 7 persons were killed and 12 wounded in a clash which took place early this morning between armed elements of the rightwing Phalangist Party and the supporters of former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah.

The INA correspondent in northern Lebanon reports that the clash took place near Shammut village in Jubayl district, that a tense atmosphere is prevailing in the area following the clash and that traffic has come to a complete halt between the capital and these areas.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND MEETS, ISSUES STATEMENT

NC232021 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command held its regular meeting under the chairmanship of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyi, Dani Shamiun, National Liberal Party defense secretary, and all members of the command attended the meeting.

After the meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command stated the following: The Lebanese Forces Command discussed the important and serious events that have taken place in the Lebanese arena. The command reviewed at length the latest developments. The Command Council would like to stress the following points.

1. Specific and well-known quarters are still using various cheap means for instigating, inciting and creating problems and disturbing the security atmosphere the Lebanese forces have succeeded in establishing recently. Despite such repeated attempts, these quarters fail to understand that the solidarity and unity of the Lebanese forces are stronger than their desperate schemes.

2. In view of the horrible massacre in Shammut, the Lebanese Forces Command Council strongly denounces and condemns such savage actions and sympathizes with the families of martyrs who were assassinated by cowardly and mercenary persons. The council believes that the time now requires decisive stands consistent with the horrible massacre and its dimensions.

3. The action taken by Maj Sa'd Haddad was only a natural result of the several concessions made by the state. These concessions include:

A. The state's agreement to and encouragement of the establishment of alien statelets within the Lebanese state, which are not under the state's control, such as the Palestinian camps, the Palestinian state between the two rivers and the so-called Fatahland--formerly Al-'Urqub.

B. The state's neglect of the treason of Ahmad al-Khatib and his mutiny against authority and the continuous mutiny of the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon.

C. The state's continued collusion with the Syrian occupation of most of Lebanon, giving it a legitimate cover for its genocide of the peaceful Lebanese people.

D. The state's policy of destroying the army's morale and humiliating it by seeking permission from the Palestinian groups and their allies for the army's passage through the occupied Lebanese territory and their roadblocks.

E. The state's policy of tightening the blockade against the border village people, including Shi'ites, Druze and Christians. In the social, educational, economy and administrative fields, including suspension of salaries, failure to purchase agricultural crops, including tobacco, and the disruption of schools, hospitals and public establishments.

The Command Council reaffirms that it adheres to the unity of the Lebanese territory within the recognized international boundaries and that it rejects the alien statelets and all forms of partition. The council is determined to liberate all Lebanon and to restore complete Lebanese sovereignty over the homeland.

HADDAD ARTILLERY SHELLS IBIL AS-SAQY VILLAGE

NC231736 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Correspondents in southern Lebanon reported that at noon today the artillery of Mah Sa'd Haddad shelled Ibil as-Saqy. The shelling continued this afternoon. Major Haddad had warned the people in the village to join his ranks. All roads leading to the village were cut off. The number of casualties is unknown.

Israeli Land, Sea Shelling

NC231805 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1750 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] It has been reported that the Israeli land and sea shelling of Jall al-Bahr region, which is about 2 kms north of Tyre, is continuing. The Israelis are also shelling the Al-Buss area in Tyre from the sea and land.

Our correspondents reported that Jall al-Bahr region includes a Palestinian base from which, according to Israeli sources, the Palestinian fedayeen who carried out the Nahariya operation came. Palestinian officials have said that there were grave casualties and losses.

Further Details

NC240643 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Last night Israel escalated its aggression when its naval vessels bombarded the outskirts of Al-Buss camp in Tyre, and Ar-Rashidiyah camp. Villages in An-Nabatiyah district came under artillery and rocket shelling after 2300. There were material losses, but no reports of casualties.

This escalation comes as Israel speaks of a state of military alert in the south accompanied by sharp threats of aggression by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Weizman.

Reports from southern Lebanon this morning say that Ibil as-Saqy, headquarters of UNIFIL's Norwegian contingent, has been under heavy artillery fire for several hours from Sa'd Haddad's forces, which continue to maintain a partial blockade against the UN force in An-Naqurah. Haddad has also addressed an ultimatum to the village of Al-Mansuri, situated between An-Naqurah and Tyre.

A military parade by Haddad's forces in the Marj 'Uyun area yesterday resulted in an exchange of fire in which six people were killed and a number of others wounded.

24 April Firing

NC240831 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At 0930 today Israeli artillery opened intense fire on An-Nabatiyah and neighboring areas while Israeli planes intensified their low altitude flights over the area up to Sidon. A state of maximum alert was declared in Palestinian camps.

At dawn today, Israeli warships bombarded the coastal strip between Sidon and Tyre. The fire was directed at Adlun and Mafraq an-Nasr. Four people were killed as a result.

VOL REPORTS IRAQI COMMUNISTS FLEE TO LEBANON

NC201540 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 20 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that 10 senior Iraqi communists have entered Lebanon within the past 48 hours. These communists have escaped from Baghdad, where hostility between the Communist Party and the ruling Ba'th Party of Iraq is at a peak.

These communists have begun holding meetings in Beirut with the Communist Action Organization to coordinate their moves against the Ba'th. The Iraqi communists have distributed leaflets to the Lebanese newspapers accusing the Iraqi Ba'th of executing Iraqi communists and persecuting them through various means. However, the Lebanese papers have refrained from publishing these statements.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. 'CONSPIRACY,' 'THREATS'

JN220812 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Settling the Situation with the United States." The newspaper AL-BA'TH comments today on the Zionist war minister's threats against the northern and eastern fronts.

The paper says that Weizman's statements on massing the efforts of the aggressive army on the northern and eastern front in the wake of the capitulatory treaty and his praise of Sa'd Haddad and Haddad's moves in southern Lebanon came as no surprise. Agent Haddad's action, announcing the state of Free Lebanon, Camille Sham'un's statements, which conform to those of war minister Weizman; and Phalangist and Sham'unist preparations to explode the political and security situation in Beirut and in all other Lebanese areas also came as no surprise. These statements and actions came at the same time as U.S. threats to the gulf area, U.S. pressures against Jordan and measures for subjugating Egypt by use of the capitulatory agreement. These are whatmay be called the first signs of the conspiracy intended to fragment the Middle East, in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

These actions, which are expected to expand and to take other conspiratorial forms, reveal two facts; First is that the United States, under the Carter administration, is determined to deal with the area using its old colonialist logic, regardless of the cost, in serving its imperialist interests and Zionist objectives. Second, the United States is determined to base its dealings with the countries in the area on their positions toward the conspiracy, by either confronting them or by causing them to capitulate to it, through its overt stands against the Arab nation and by its use of its old tools--Israel and the policy of wielding a big stick--and its new tools--traitor As-Sadat and agents Sham'un and Haddad and their like--the United States has given the Arab parties no opportunity to adopt a middle-of-the-road position toward it.

It is obvious that the conspiracy is not aimed against southern Lebanon or the eastern and northern fronts, which, according to Weizman, form the Israeli Army's focus. Neither is the conspiracy intended to liquidate the Palestinian people and their revolution. The conspiracy is aimed at subjugating the Arab homeland to U.S. and Zionist control, by exploding hotbeds within it, exhausting it internally and fabricating false claims and justifications leading to U.S. military intervention.

This dangerous situation that the United States wishes to impose on the area requires that the Arab countries adopt practical political and economic positions commensurate with the U.S. conspiracy itself. It is not logical that we demonstrate hostility and enmity toward the traitorous regime and the handful of agents in Lebanon and the Zionist enemy while we ignore the U.S. role in planning and implementing the conspiracy.

In an editorial by Comrade Muhammad Zu'aytar, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH discusses the U.S. threats. The paper asks: Why does Washington require more than has already taken place? The United States has tightened its hold on Egypt, placing it under U.S. hegemony. It has warned Israel against any new aggression and Israel responded by occupying southern Lebanon. The United States warned the agent gangs in Lebanon, and these gangs responded to the warning by proclaiming the establishment of a ministate in southern Lebanon. What more than it has already obtained does Washington need? Why does it find itself compelled to appear as a very frightened party, one that has failed in its dealings with the Arab people, thus employing military threats and warnings of direct U.S. military intervention in the Middle East and the gulf in particular? Washington managed to achieve all its previous aims without resorting to military intervention and without the or air landing operations in the Middle East and the gulf.

The United States besieged, encircled and isolated Egypt from the Arab nation without direct U.S. military intervention. Military intervention was not required to have agent Sa'd Haddad proclaim his ministate. What does Washington need that compels it to use the language of military threats and to spread these threats by use of its press? What more does Washington need from the gulf, the Middle East and the Arabs than what it has already obtained? Does it fear for its interests in the gulf? Or does it fear the pressure of an Arab victory on its policy, which is completely biased in favor of Israel and of conspiratorial solutions? What does Washington fear that prompts it to contact the Arab gulf countries' governments to discuss the possibility of establishing a joint military force to carry out guard duties in the area? Does it fear the Iranian revolution, Arab steadfastness or the future? Or is this intended to frighten and silence us as an Arab people or perhaps to peddle a new conspiracy?

RADIO ASSAILS U.S. MIDEAST POLICY, ANTI-ARAB MOVES

JN221654 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It has become amply clear that the U.S. administration has escalated its frantic activities against the Arab countries. This escalation is now taking the form of relentless intimidation and threats to use force. It is evident that Washington is mobilizing all its diplomatic, economic and military weapons for a pressure campaign to be directed against all the Arabs. The intensity of the U.S. moves is a result of the U.S. administration's belief that the success of its strategic plans in the Arab region requires the immediate destruction of the isolation and siege imposed on the treasonous Egyptian ruler. The U.S. plans also aim at persuading the Arab countries one after the other to succumb to Israel and imperialism. The U.S. administration thinks that its containment [isti'ab] of the Egyptian regime is enough reason for it now to direct its frantic approaches to the other Arab states.

The U.S. administration is without doubt quickly running to its own defeat because it is escalating its conspiratorial steps, which are counter to history and to the people's will. The U.S. administration is obstinately following a policy of clear and open hostility to the Arab nation and Arab rights.

One glance at the U.S. moves in the Arab homeland clearly reveals the extent of this frantic U.S. activity. Washington is threatening the Arab gulf states with a special U.S. force which will always be ready to occupy the oil wells. The U.S. administration is exercising all forms of overt and covert pressure against fraternal Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The United States, through the As-Sadat regime and its satellite, the Numayri regime, is flagrantly threatening the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah with aggression. The United States is also threatening the PDRY and sending As-Sadat's forces to Oman to protect Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and transform Oman into a base of direct aggression against the PDRY and a springboard for aggression against all the gulf states.

Thus it is clear that the U.S. moves are aimed at all the Arab countries from the gulf to the Atlantic Ocean. It is also clear to all the Arabs that Washington is desperately attempting to impose a siege around the Arab homeland as a prelude to striking at its main bastion represented by Damascus, which is the bulwark and pioneer of Arab steadfastness.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT ISSUES DECISIONS AGAINST IRAQ

JN232103 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

["Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's Monthly 'Between the People and the Leader' Meeting"--SUNA headline]

[Excerpts] At this stage Sudan is going from one era into another and from one reality to another. In this new reality Sudan's unity and character is emerging and its influence is increasing. This is a new stage on the regional and international level. Sudan cannot be separated from the effects of what is taking place around it in the Arab area, Africa or the whole world. Alliances, relations and links are reconsidered. We consider places where balances are tipped and calculations changed. We consider the international conflict around the African Continent and inside it. We reconsider the repercussions of disorder in the international economy and the direct effects of inflation on Sudan. We reconsider the merciless race between oil prices and industrial products of the advanced countries. Many developing countries and Sudan are paying the price of this race. This is a new stage in the march of national action inside the country. Decentralization is not the end of the road but the beginning, involving all requirements of regional rule and its economic, political and social effects.

This is a new stage because it is the outcome of 10 years of experience since the birth of the revolution. It must be studied comprehensively and its march must be reviewed. This study requires time. All the hours of day and night are not enough to follow up all that must be achieved. This was the reason for my short stay abroad.

Brother citizens and free revolutionaries, while I was away I heard and read all the reports prompted by venomous spite spread by a handful of agents who thought they could scoff at our people's brightness. While I was away I read lies fabricated by morbid imaginations in papers financed by spite against Sudan and its people. I heard and read what made me laugh and scoff at those who spread it. Some of what I read was free amusement that I enjoyed.

I heard of a cable which it was said I had sent to Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim not in words but in coded letters which no one could decipher. So he enlisted the help of experienced people and wise men. They all failed to decipher it with the exception of one who could decipher its four letters "Shin Shin Alif Shin" which translated into words meaning "pack up and leave; I have already fled."

I was confident that any Sudanese citizen who heard this must have laughed as much as he scoffed at it. I am a Sudanese citizen raised on this soil. The sons of this soil can only demonstrate values of courage and steadfastness. The Sudanese people never flee but confront. We review ourselves when we make mistakes but we never retreat. I laughed when I heard Ja'far Numayri had joined the opposition in London.

Talk about opposition abroad is spread by people whom our people know. Our people know their past and present. Our people know the sources that finance them, direct them and run their affairs to have them falsely considered as Sudanese.

They serve interests, purposes and spite which do not benefit Sudan. Sudan does not want to be a party to these interests and grudges.

During my short absence, I heard the lies published by the Iraqi Ba'th Party newspapers and news agency. I read about the serious deterioration in Numayri's health, about the paralysis which he was suffering from, and about the heart attack he suffered. I also read how Numayri left Khartoum carried by others because he was unable to move. I ridiculed the things I read. I read these things while pitying them twice, once because if their objective was to affect the Sudanese people, then they do not know me and they do not know the Sudanese people. It is not Ja'far Numayri who moves in his country in armored vehicles or exercises his activities in rooms guarded by hundreds or thousands of people.

When the Iraqi Ba'th Party newspapers and news agency come out to say that Ja'far Numayri is suffering from paralysis, a heart attack, or inability to move, they are only opening the doors wide for people to ridicule them, particularly our people with whom I lived for 1 week, a whole week before my departure, in the meetings of the Central Committee whose sessions were broadcast over the radio and television throughout the days and nights. Furthermore, the masses of the Sudanese people were with Ja'far Numayri a few hours before his departure for abroad where he met with the People's Assembly Presidium in a meeting which was relayed live over the radio.

My pity for the Iraqi Ba'th Party newspapers and news agency for their exposed lies and blatant ignorance of Sudan does not prevent me from pitying them again for denying and ignoring Arab values and the dignity and prestige of the Arabs everywhere.

We read in the newspapers and news agency of the Iraqi Ba'th Party and heard over the Ba'th Party radio statements made by high-ranking officials in Iraq speaking, from a position of malice and hatred of Sudan and its people, about Sudan, its revolution and leadership. A high-ranking Iraqi official spoke about his hand which will kill and his weapons which will be used. It was not an Israeli official or a foreign enemy which was speaking but an Arab brother. Thus, thanks to this high-ranking Iraqi official, Arab struggle has changed from a struggle against the enemy into a struggle to kill the brethren. Struggle has come to mean murder and crime.

The high-ranking Iraqi official then speaks about his preparedness to finance and support any member of the Sudanese people to strike at the Sudanese regime and leadership. He also expressed his preparedness to support the so-called Sudanese people's struggle against their regime.

I tell this high-ranking Iraqi official while you and the whole world are listening that there is not one single Sudanese individual who can accept such an insult. There is not one single Sudanese individual who can accept becoming an agent for Iraq or be bought off by the funds of the Iraqi people. There is not one single Sudanese among our ranks who can accept the slandering of his dignity by this Iraqi official or [words indistinct] to betray his homeland.

I tell the high-ranking Iraqi official, the Iraqi Ba'th Party papers, its news agency and trumpets that the attempts to outdo Sudan and its revolution will not hide the Sudanese role and will not prevent Sudan and its revolution from serving the causes of the Arab nation.

These attempts will not end Sudan's role in the Arab struggle. Sudan and the Sudanese revolution have been the pioneers in defending the Palestinian revolution. During the plight of the Palestinian revolution in Jordan in 1970, Sudan was not sitting on its seat in the Cairo conference hall satisfied with talk and supporting the Palestinians through embassies. Sudan, represented by its leader, was living the experience in the bloody nights of Amman working to save what could be saved, giving its blood to safeguard the Palestinian leadership and to insure its safe return to Cairo.

This was the role of Sudan and its leadership. Others had a role which we all know. Others rushed their forces into Jordan not to save the Palestinian revolution but to lie in wait for another Arab state if it came to protect the Palestinian revolution.

I tell the high-ranking Iraqi official and I tell the newspapers of the Iraqi Ba'th Party and its radio and trumpets that the attempt to outdo Sudan and its leadership is futile. The world and the Arab nation cannot forget the role of Sudan and its leadership when it changed Haile Selassie's Ethiopia from its pro-Israeli stand; Haile Selassie and Numayri went to the Vatican in the name of Islam and Christianity demanding the Arabism of Jerusalem.

I tell the Sudanese people that the rancor of the Iraqi Ba'th Party is against the people of Sudan and their achievements. The agreement which resultedin autonomy for southern Sudan, the accord after the discord and the unity after disunity frightened the Iraqi Ba'th Party because Sudanese autonomy has always been a model which the Iraqi Kurds aspire to achieve. It was an ideal solution and realistic method of solving their difficulties under the Iraqi Ba'th Party rule. The autonomy experiment in Sudan has always been a headache for the Iraqi regime. They did not have the courage, the desire or the ability to forge this autonomy in northern Iraq so they are working to destroy the autonomy in southern Sudan in order to destroy the model. In order to realize their goal, the Iraqi Ba'thists want to destroy the Sudanese revolution which succeeded in reaching this autonomy which the Iraqi Kurds are looking for and fighting for. This is the reason behind this rancor and behind the hiring of agents and directing incriminations against us. Their attitude has nothing to do with the Arab cause. The Iraqi Ba'th Party knows our attitude to the Arab cause before and after the Baghdad summit but they dream of aborting in Sudan what they could not abort in Iraq and to destroy the model in southern Sudan to which the Iraqi Kurds are looking.

I tell the people of Sudan that we have attempted to establish cooperation relations with the Iraqi people despite the aims of their rulers and despite our knowledge of the Iraqi rulers' intentions. We attempted to strengthen relations because we belong to the same nation, the same religion, because we have a common fate, and objective and because we face a common enemy. We forgot and forgave Iraq's role in the communists' plot of July 1971. We forgot and forgave the Iraqi Ba'th Party for sending by plane, which exploded in the air, elements of support for the abortive communist coup.

We forgot and tolerated all of this. We remembered only the ties that link us to Iraq and its people. We tried to open a new page. We wanted Sudan, despite its difficult economic conditions, to be a support for the fraternal Iraqi people and government. Since 1975 the Iraqi Government had been suffering from an almost complete siege by all international oil companies which boycotted Iraqi oil because of the Iraqi oil nationalization resolution.

At that time Iraq was suffering from a crisis in marketing its oil. Iraq's oil reserves were a burden for Iraq. For this reason we turned to Iraq as a fraternal Arab country for help. We wanted to stand by Iraq at its time of need and to help it overcome its crisis. We turned to Iraq although at that time we bought oil from Iran on easy terms. We used to pay in cash for half of our oil imports and the rest in installments. Out of fraternal sentiments we agreed to buy Iraqi oil within the framework of an agreement providing that Sudan would pay 65 percent in cash and the rest in installments.

However, after overcoming the market crisis, the Iraqi Ba'th stipulated that Sudan must pay 80 percent of its oil purchases in cash. That was the beginning of early pressure and spite disguised under various pretexts. This happened in January 1977 after oil prices had been doubled several times. Despite this, we abided by the agreement. The Iraqi Ba'th Government again asked in January 1979 for reconsideration of the agreement according to conditions unprecendented in international norms or international trade relations, let alone relations that must prevail between brothers. In January 1979 the Iraqi Ba'th stipulated that Sudan must pay the total value of its oil purchases in cash and in advance before the oil had reached Sudanese ports.

Brothers, at that time we had no option. The Iranian crisis was at a peak and production of Iranian oil was completely halted. There was no oil surplus in world markets to substitute for Iraqi oil despite Iraq's unfair conditions. We accepted this method of treatment from a fraternal country, a method which was hostile and can only be explained as spite against Sudan and its people. That method harmed our interests because oil is not a luxurious commodity. Oil is necessary for life, agriculture, transportation and industry in addition to its importance for the daily life of all citizens.

In view of the circumstances of the world oil market, we accepted those unfair and oppressive conditions. We thought those conditions were the end of the attempts of the Iraqi Ba'th to control and exhaust us. However, that was only the beginning of spite, treachery and deception. After paying the total value in cash and in advance, stalling and procrastinating in sending shipments on set dates began. Refineries in Port Sudan stopped work several times. If it had been an honest and frank boycott, the Iraqi Ba'th could have frankly said they did not want dealings with Sudan. However, the matter was different; they received the price in advance and stalled in shipping the oil. They then made excuses and justifications. At one time they said tankers were not available, although they were bound under the agreement to insure tankers. Sometimes they said that the tankers available had a capacity of 47,000 tons and that Sudan had to pay the difference in the transportation. Although this was their responsibility under the agreement, we had no option but to agree once again. However, they made new pretexts in failing to ship the oil; namely, that oil-exporting ports in Iraq were suffering from congestion and could not ship oil to Sudan. Then, despite all heavy financial burdens which we bore as a result of marketing and stalling, we made moves to buy oil from other sources. In order to stop our moves they sent letters that oil tankers were sailing to Sudan. Thus we stopped our new contacts because there was no justification to pay twice, particularly as the Port Sudan refinery can only handle limited quantities. However, the Iraqi tankers which actually set sail toward Port Sudan changed direction.

Free revolutionary brother citizens. Thank God we had kept suitable oil reserves and began rationing it to cover the necessary needs for our consumption and to face any eventuality. At the same time we contacted many sides such as the Arab Republic of Egypt. Several tankers arrived at Sudan and we received other ready-made products from other sources. The Iraqi Ba'th Party had been attempting to deceive Sudan by saying that postponement, delay and procrastination was due to the nonavailability of tankers or due to the crowded port of Basra. They wanted to gain time in order to aggravate the situation in Sudan by putting pressure on the Sudanese people and exploiting their need for a commodity which is very important to production and life.

Finally the Iraqi Ba'th Party revealed the full plot when a high-ranking Iraqi official unashamedly and proudly stated to a Kuwaiti paper that Iraq was putting pressure on Sudan by not supplying it with oil. This looked as if Sudan and the people of Sudan were enemies to Iraq. It was as if Iraq had unilaterally declared war against us. It was clear treachery because after they received the price of the oil they stopped its shipment and after taking the money of the Sudanese people they proudly boycotted the Sudanese people. They commit themselves to an agreement and then they violate it. They forget that when we approached them to buy their oil we intended to help a fraternal people who had been suffering. The Sudanese people have been rewarded by exhausting their funds and putting pressure on them from a sore spot.

Despite all this our people and their leadership did not bow their heads. They received the stab of the brother with the dignity of the noble Sudanese. We passed through a semi-crisis but we did not live a crisis created by them. There were queues at gas pumps but our streets were full of traffic, our trains were moving, our factories o working and our farms continuing production. Moreover, during the crisis created by the Iraqi Ba'th Party and despite the plot against the life of our people, we had enough oil reserves to face any eventuality. Therefore, the recent agreement reached with Saudi Arabia to supply Sudan with 1.2 million tons of crude oil will be effective from the beginning of next month--because our tanks are not empty--to receive the Saudi oil. On this occasion I say in your name and before the world that our relations with Saudi Arabia in all fields are worthy of appreciation and praise. The Sudanese people are grateful for these relations because they are the ideal relations for fraternal people who are neighbors and brothers in religion, Arabism, aims and fate. The Saudis have always been our supporters in our difficulties and in our need.

All this has been a part of the Iraqi Ba'th Party plot against the people of Sudan but it is not all of the plot. There have been campaigns of slander which we ignored and which we have not answered. There has been the attempt to recruit agents from outside and inside the country. There has been money spent on activities against the Sudanese people and their revolution. We derided these activities and those who have been bought by money because they are very few. The Sudanese people with their culture and civilization and with their thinking and ideas are not in need of the Ba'thist ideology. Sudan has its own principles on which the people build their unity and assert themselves. They differ from other people by the fact that several elements coexist among them. Sudan plays its Arab role with unity and with comprehensive commitment.

We realized the dimensions of the new alliance between the Iraqi Ba'th and Sudan's outcast who knew how to extort funds from certain Arab and African capitals which regarded him as the leader of the constant uprising in Sudan. He was viewed as the maker of revolutions and a man enjoying absolute popularity and a broad popular base. He was viewed as Sudan's savior from the rule of dictatorship and terror. I mean al-Hindi, the old ally of whom we know and the older ally of whom we also know. He is the veteran struggler in the London clubs, but he is viewed as a great believer in Arab nationalism, very enthusiastic about African unity, a constant advocate of Marxism, and a persistent struggler for Islam. Last but not least he is viewed as an Iraqi Ba'thist who is working these days to establish an empire extending from the Nile to the Tigris and Euphrates.

We were following all this and we were aware of how the Iraqi Ba'th was cooperating here in Sudan with regionalism and racism. We ridiculed the Iraqi Ba'th when it tried to set up cells in the An-Nubah mountains to lure the naive people in the name of racism while raising the slogan of pan-Arabism. This was a contradiction which we only ridiculed and it affirms the opportunism, feeble plotting and agentry of the Iraqi Ba'th.

We were aware of the fact that the Iraqi Trade Center in Khartoum was not in charge of activating trade because the balance of trade was always in Iraq's favor and in large sums. We bought oil from them and paid them most of our foreign currency deposits, while they bought small quantities of beans from us at low prices. The Iraqi Trade Center had another objective and a different activity. It was financing the very few agents of the Iraqi Ba'th and was in charge of issuing instructions and engaging in espionage activities.

We were aware of the fact that the air route between Baghdad and Khartoum was not busy transporting passengers but was busy with other tasks related to the "immortal mission of the one Arab nation," which is the famous slogan of the Iraqi Ba'th.

We were aware of the fact that the Iraqi Ba'th agents in the various capitals were trying to influence Sudanese students by luring them with money and things other than money to transfer to Iraqi universities, not to educate them, but to prepare them as Ba'th cadres to work for seizing power in Sudan.

Therefore, brothers, I have made a number of decisions some of which I will declare to you now while I will refrain from declaring the other decisions which will become known through measures of implementation. These decisions are as follows:

1. I have actually issued orders to the Sudanese military missions receiving training in Iraq to return immediately to Sudan. I have made this decision while saddened and regretful, because it is not easy for Sudan to find itself compelled to ask its sons to leave a fraternal country and a fraternal people that were supposed to protect them, sons whose leadership does not constitute any danger to the Iraqi people or to the security of their country.

2. The malicious stand of the Iraqi Ba'th Party against Sudan and its people, a stand which failed to stop oil supplies to Sudan which Sudan had paid for in advance from its sweat and livelihood, is an indication that the Iraqi Ba'th does not want fraternal relations with Sudan and its people or even normal trade relations with them, but wants relations of attrition, exploitation, extortion, pressure and even attempts to starve and subjugate Sudan. Therefore, it has been decided to close down the Iraqi Trade Center in Khartoum.

3. The line of contact among peoples cannot be based on roads or telecommunications but should be based on relations of friendship, fraternity, cooperation and mutual benefit. The practices of the Iraqi Ba'th with us have closed down the legitimate and required line of communication between the Sudanese people and the fraternal Iraqi people. Thus, it is no longer logical to keep a formal contact represented in the flights of the Iraqi airways to Khartoum. Nevertheless, I emphasize that the contacts, relations and interaction between the Sudanese and Iraqi peoples will continue despite the practices of the Iraqi Ba'th and its malice toward the Sudanese people.

[The live or recorded relay of Numayri's address by Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic at 1630 GMT on 23 April renders the above paragraph as follows:

["The communications link between peoples cannot be established by roads or means of communication, but are established by bonds of friendship, fraternity, cooperation and mutual benefits. For this reason and in view of the Iraqi Ba'th Party's treatment of us, I close the legitimate and needed link between the Sudanese people and their fraternal Iraq. There is no longer any logic in formal communications represented by flights of the Iraqi airlines to Khartoum. In spite of this, I would like to confirm that communications and contacts between the Sudanese people and the Iraqi people will continue despite the practices of the Iraqi Ba'th Party and its hatred for the Sudanese people."]

4. I know through letters I receive and contacts which have taken place with me that the Sudanese students who are studying in Iraqi universities are under constant threat and intimidation by the Iraqi Ba'th to recruit them to serve its objectives. These students are refusing to work against their homeland or to belong to anything other than their soil. Therefore, we will provide these students the opportunity of continuing university studies similar to their current studies.

5. In view of this hostile stand by the Iraqi Ba'th and its plots against Sudan, its people and revolution, we cannot view the agents of the Iraqi Ba'th in the same old way we did--the way of tolerance, respect and worthiness. While the Iraqi Ba'th deals with its opponents and those opposing its line in the way we know, we can at least take a decisive stand against the agents of a foreign power which declared its hostility to Sudan, expressed it malice against its people, declared war against it while it was in the direst need, and tried to subjugate it through starvation.

6. We have no surplus funds to spend on an alliance of agentry to confront the campaigns and blackmail of the Iraqi Ba'th against us. We have no funds to buy off newspapers or writers. But we have a unique democratic experiment by which we challenge the Iraqi Ba'th to abandon its scaffolds and practice this experiment even for one single day. We have a unique democratic practice which allows the voice of the opposition to be louder than the voice of the supporters. Furthermore, we learn from those who criticize our line and rectify this line through the criticism of our mistakes. In the southern part of our country, we have accomplished a remarkable example of coexistence among the various races and cultures and have put an end to a dispute which the Iraqi Ba'th failed to contain but can only survive on the continuation of such a dispute.

Further on Break in Relations

LD231936 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD/EA

[Monthly address to Sudanese People by President Ja'far Numayri: "Between the People and the Leader"--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Brother citizens, free revolutionaries: Finally, and although this saddens me and grieves me, the Ba'th Party in Iraq--in view of its policies which I have mentioned, such as its threats of execution and murder to the people and leadership of Sudan and in view of its working for the overthrow of the institutions of this revolution--we find ourselves absolved to cut all our diplomatic relations which bind us to the Government of Iraq. I have directed the foreign minister to implement this immediately.

We hope that soon we shall resume relations with a national Iraqi Government truly representative of the Iraqi people, which realizes for them the full democracy to which they aspire.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM

JN232059 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 2055 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 23 April--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in Khartoum this evening accompanied by a high-level delegation on a 3-day visit to Sudan. He was received at Khartoum airport by President Numayri, the vice presidents, members of the Political Bureau, ministers and senior officials.

Numayri-Ceausescu Talks

JN241111 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 24 April--Official talks began at 1000 today at the People's Palace in Khartoum between Sudanese President Numayri and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. President Ceausescu arrived in Khartoum last night on a 3-day visit to Sudan.

At the beginning of the meeting, President Numayri delivered a speech in which he welcomed President Ceausescu and saluted the friendly Romanian people, stressing his personal concern and the Sudanese people's desire to further develop the strong ties and relations between the two countries in the various political, cultural and economic fields. He also expressed his hope that this meeting between the two sides would mark the beginning of a new advanced phase of the joint struggle of Sudan and Romania, with the aim of reaching their tasks and goals.

President Ceausescu then delivered a speech and hailed Sudan's constructive role on both the African and Arab levels. He also praised the great achievements of the May revolution, which is a step on the road to socialist transformation.

The first session of the official Sudanese-Romanian talks was then adjourned and the two sides agreed that the two delegations' members will resume meetings to hold detailed discussions on joint cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields.

SUNA has learned that later today the two sides will sign a number of agreements.

SOVIET WEAPONS REPORTEDLY SMUGGLED FROM LIBYA, ETHIOPIA

NC210800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 April--Today's edition of AKHBAR AL-YAWM reports that the Sudanese authorities have discovered that the Soviet-made weapons found in the possession of some racists [as received] in Sudan in the past few days had been smuggled into the country from Libya and Ethiopia.

The newspaper says that some of the apprehended elements had participated in a plot a few years ago by Al-Qadhdhafi's soldiers to overthrow the Sudanese regime. President Numayri had released these elements to give them the chance to engage in political activity in Sudan.

TUNIS

ARCHBISHOP CAPUCCI ARRIVES ON VISIT 23 APR

LD232143 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Archbishop Capucci, archbishop of the Roman Catholics in occupied Jerusalem, arrived in Tunis this evening on a visit to Tunisia at the invitation of the government.

Archbishop Capucci stated that he was determined to visit Tunisia because of its positive role in the Arab arena; a role manifested in the unanimous decision of the Arab states to make Tunis the headquarters of the Arab League.

The archbishop of the Roman Catholics in occupied Jerusalem affirmed that President as-Sadat's decision to sign a peace treaty with Israel can only intensify the Arab nation's conviction in the necessity to defend the sacred cause and recover the Arab territory occupied since 1948, foremostly Jerusalem, throbbing heart of the issue.

WESTERN SAHARA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD192240 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A new Saharan military communique was issued this evening. The communique states that the numerous operations carried out by the Saharan revolutionary forces since 8 April in the southern parts of Morocco within the framework of the Houari Boumediene offensive are still continuing. The Saharan forces continue to score victories over the occupation forces in the areas of El-Khaloua and Argbat.

The Saharan Popular Liberation Army attacked the invading garrison at (Bouerat) on 14 April. The Saharan revolutionaries, armed with heavy weapons, attacked two units of the royal Moroccan forces near (Bouerat). On the following day, the launched a similar attack against (Bouerat), destroying a number of military installations and setting them on fire. They also killed 12 invading soldiers and injured 15 others.

The Saharan military communique added that the Saharan Popular Liberation Army attacked the occupation units in (Lemjoub), 10 km from Guelta Zemmur. The fighting continued throughout the day. As was in the case at El-Khaloua and Lemcid, a large number of the soldiers of the royalist forces fled under fire, leaving their heavy weapons behind.

They also left some vehicles that were seized by the Saharan fighters, who continued to liquidate the invading forces under seige in the battlefields.

In the fighting 65 ranking soldiers were killed and over 50 others were injured. Two armored vehicles, 19 military vehicles and 13 guns were destroyed. Large quantities of ammunition were seized.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON MOROCCAN SITUATION, MAURITANIA

LD191030 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan People's Liberation Army is now able to impose a military solution if Hassan II continues with his aggression and pursues his adventure. Mr Ould Salek, the Saharan minister of information, made this statement yesterday when the latest Moroccan prisoners were presented to the national and international press--37 prisoners, including a captain and lieutenant.

Analyzing the situation which prevails in the Moroccan kingdom, the Saharan minister underlined the severe economic and social crisis undermining the country and its ramifications within the army. Capt (Larussi Mohamed), who was captured at (Halma) near Tan-Tan, confirmed that the Moroccan Army is divided. This war will never be won, he said.

With regard to Mauritania, Mr Ould Salek pointed out that the cease-fire does not mean peace. Mentioning the latest statements by the Mauritanian prime minister, the Saharan official noted that the moment one talks of an alliance with Morocco, of attacking and occupying the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, one is exercising the option of war.

COMMUNIQUE CITES MAURITANIA'S 'BLIND INFLEXIBILITY'

LD202116 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Relations Committee of the POLISARIO front issued a statement in the liberated territory in which it explained that recent statements by Mauritanian officials are a challenge to the dynamics of peace initiated by the POLISARIO. The statement added that these officials are even trying to dictate Moroccan policy on the POLISARIO front. The statement said that these officials should understand clearly that the POLISARIO front is genuinely ready for peace with Mauritania, if Mauritania withdraws from our country and undertakes to respect our national sovereignty and the unity of our country's soil.

The statement continued: If it was previously claimed that Morocco and others prevented Mauritania from manifesting its desire for peace, it is an illusion to make the same claim today, especially when it was officially announced during the recent coup in Mauritania that the Moroccan forces in Mauritania would remain in Mauritania. The statement said: The Mauritanian leaders bear the full and serious responsibility for the repercussions of this situation in the area. The statement of the Foreign Relations Committee of the POLISARIO front to establish peace in the area will triumph over blind inflexibility. The present Mauritanian officials have chosen the policy of blind inflexibility which is followed by the Moroccan king instead of responding to the peaceful (?initiative) of the POLISARIO front.

IDF SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES NAVAL SHELLING OF LEBANON

TA241020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Excerpts] Naval units have acted over the last 24 hours against terrorist targets in Lebanon. This has been announced by the IDF spokesman. The targets are areas in the Tyre region serving as command posts and departure bases for terrorist squads for strikes in Israel. All our forces returned to their bases safely. The IDF spokesman pointed out that, in accordance with the line taken by Israel, the IDF will act any time and anywhere it sees fit against the terrorist organizations.

Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel adds that among the targets shelled by the navy are several command posts planning terrorist actions. PLO training bases were also shelled. The action lasted for several hours and our correspondent says that the strikes were on target. During the action no fire was directed at the navy vessels from the Lebanese coast.

WEIZMAN RESCHEDULES EGYPTIAN VISIT FOR 25 APR

TA241007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman has announced that Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will leave tomorrow, Wednesday, for Egypt to hold talks with Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The meetings were decided on this week in order to discuss issues connected with the security components of the peace agreement and other issues concerning the continuation of contacts between the two ministers.

DETAILS OF 22 APR CABINET SESSION REPORTED

TA231213 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Apr 79 p 4 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Excerpts] "Samaria was Judenrein [free of jews] and we have opened it to Jewish settlement. We have established 21 settlements in it and we will establish more settlements there," Prime Minister Menahem Begin decreed yesterday while the Cabinet was discussing the complaint by Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin on last week's decision by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs concerning the establishment of two new settlements in Samaria: one in Elon More, on Hawwarah land near Nabulus, and the second in Shilo, at a place which has up to now served as a camp for archeological digs and will not become a permanent settlement.

The chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon, reacted to Yadin's remarks by saying that nobody moved onto the land on his free initiative. It was the government which initiated this settlement and the settlers had adopted this initiative (he was referring to Gush Emunim).

Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir drew attention to the Supreme Court judgment on the matter of the settlement in the Bet-el area and said that this was "more important." Precisely because of this, caution should be taken not to stretch the line beyond what was said in that judgment. However, Tamir was also among those against both settlements, with his colleagues the deputy prime minister and Labor and Betterment Minister Dr Yisra'el Katz.

Transport Minister Hayim Landau said simply that "we must build Judaea and Samaria."

By this he was trying to say that there was no room for any reservations whatsoever; the government has the authority to decide what and where it needs for the purpose of settlement and it must actualize this objective of building Judaea and Samaria. In this context Landau attacked Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan regarding the remarks he made last week about the status of Jerusalem to Jordan Rift Valley settlers. According to the press, Dayan said that the permanent status of Jerusalem would be decided only after the 5 years transition period of the autonomy. Landau asked: How could the foreign minister speak about Jerusalem in temporary terms?

Prime Minister Menahem Begin was angered by the transport minister's remarks and said: "We are not discussing Jerusalem now."

It turned out that the transport minister had also meant to bring up the foreign minister's remarks about the Golan Heights, which aroused a storm which has not yet died down, at the session.

Landau appealed to the prime minister before the session began (at that time the foreign minister was not yet present in the Cabinet session room) and told him quietly that he wanted to bring up Moshe Dayan's "Golan Heights affair."

The prime minister saw no point in keeping this matter secret and reacted out loud "that any minister could make a verbal error once." This was the "lesson" Begin was able to teach in this situation about Moshe Dayan. Apart from the fact that he had said, in reaction to Landau's remarks, that he, Dayan, had announced that he had not meant what was attributed to him (as though the Cabinet intended to decide, when the time comes, whether to agree to leave the Golan Heights in return for peace, or to give up peace if the condition for it was leaving the Golan Heights). The prime minister claimed further that Minister Sharon had spoken in his name when he appeared at the end of last week on the Golan Heights and told the settlers there that even in return for peace Israel would not agree to evacuate the Golan Heights. Furthermore, on the same occasion he informed them of the Cabinet decision to add further settlements on the Golan.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that in principle he was in favor of settlement in Judaea and Samaria, but it should be taken into account that there could be different considerations "about every hill." As for lands which would be required for the purpose of settlement in Judaea and Samaria, the foreign minister pointed out that he preferred purchase to requisitioning.

And, indeed, the main problem around the settlements in Judaea and Samaria, as also expressed in yesterday's Cabinet debate, is that of land. In the absence of land it is impossible to broaden existing settlements. Thus, all the talk about fleshing-out may only be empty words if reserves of land are not found and it will be impossible to establish additional settlements even if they are needed for security reasons, if there is not enough land for this purpose.

Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon commented on the fact that those who speak about "private" land which must not be settled upon sometimes ignore the fact that the reference is to stony land where nobody is living. In order to illustrate this, the agriculture minister went on to say that in the settlement activities now going in Judaea and Samaria, "We are blowing up rocks the size of this room." By this he was trying to say that, for the purpose of settlement, rocky land was being used and that this is being prepared for settlement by the bulldozers. "The reference, gentlemen, is to slopes and not to agricultural land."

"Apart from that, there is no certainty regarding the ownership of all the lands since the King (Husayn) was in the habit of handing out lands without checking their ownership." After that Sharon appealed to those evincing sensitivity about the requisitioning of land and asked: Did the Alinement not requisition lands for the purpose of settlement? (For the moment the agriculture minister deviated from the issue being debated and commented: By the way, the Israeli Land Authority has been accused of conspiracy against the Bedouin hamlets. I want to say that the authority has nothing to do with this whole matter.)

Ari'el Sharon concluded his remarks by saying that we were faced with a security matter of prime importance and not a legal one.

Minister of Education and Culture Evulun Hammer said that it was indeed true that the reality was delicate and the Cabinet was committed to do all in its power to foster the peace, but it was impossible for settlement to stop. Therefore the government must decide in the clearest way whether we want significant settlement or not. "And since the answer, in my opinion, is in the positive, then settlement activities should not be approached with acts of little by little and dribs and drabs but basic planning should be made to do everything we need, particularly from the security aspect, so as to avoid any possibility of the creation of a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria." Hammer added that last week he and the heads of his party had visited (Elqana) in Samaria and realized that 69 families were settled on 30 dunams and he knew that many families were waiting in line to settle there. Here the reality of the lack of land was illustrated and this issue must be solved in the framework of the "map of security settlement in Judaea and Samaria" which this government must draw up and carry out.

Minister of Construction and Housing David Levi came out against the position of the objectors from the Democratic faction and claimed that the majority disagreed with them. He said that it was the government's duty to increase the speed of settlement in Judaea and Samaria. On one matter, he said, he was prepared to agree with the deputy prime minister and his colleagues: Everything should be done openly.

Prime Minister Begin summed up the debate by saying that he did not accept the claim, put forward by Professor Yadin, that the Cabinet was being dictated to by Gush Emunim. It should be remembered that it was the government which originally decided on these settlements and which was prepared for settlement there. The members of Gush Emunim are pioneers, the prime minister said and he praised them "despite their behavior." He recalled how they had come to his home, demonstrated against him and called him condemnatory names. Nevertheless he was prepared to say of the, even today, that they were loyal pioneers and he gave them his "free love."

The prime minister did not accept the claim that the Cabinet had from the beginning been partner to a sort of plot regarding Shilo: "We did not mislead. When we decided on archeological diggings in Shilo, we indeed were thinking about a digging camp." Other ministers maintained that it had been members of Gush Emunim who, contrary to the government's statements, had come out with a declaration containing contempt for the government and saying that this was not a digging camp but that a genuine settlement was going to be established there. While some of the ministers refrained, because of this, from authorizing the site as a permanent settlement, the majority did not regard the behavior of Gush Emunim as an excuse for negating Shilo's becoming a permanent settlement.

The prime minister said that he was opposed to requisitioning private land, although he understood the gravity of the problem of the lack of land for settlement. Begin did not expand on this point, he only said that when Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg (who is abroad) returns, he will submit a complete proposal on the autonomy and it will be possible to understand that in the framework of the prime minister's proposal [word or words dropped in original--possibly "decisions"] will also be needed on the matter of the lands in Juadaea and Samaria.

The Cabinet decided by a majority to approve the two settlements: Nine voted in favor of the establishment of a settlement in Shilo. Two ministers--Moshe Nisim and Gid'on Pat--abstained because Gush Emunim had not behaved respectfully toward the government when the latter decided to establish an archeological dig there. The three Democratic Movement ministers voted against.

As for Elon More, ten ministers voted in favor and three against. Foreign Minister Dayan put forward the question of the private lands and it was decided that the ministerial committee would give its views on this question and would decide between the two options facing the government in allocating the site for the Elon More settlement, with the clear aim of, as far as possible, avoiding the need to requisition private land.

Further on Yadin Complaint

TA221705 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Apr 79 TA

[From the IDF Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Today the Cabinet approved the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs decision to establish two settlements in Samaria. The decision was made with the opposition of the Democratic Movement ministers. In an interim voting held during the debate on the issue, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan also voted against the establishment of settlements. Two ministers, Gid'on Pat and Moshe Nisim, abstained. Let us again turn to our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi.

['Abadi] Today the Cabinet heard the complaint by Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin against the establishment of the settlements in Elon More and Shilo and approved the decision by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs concerning these settlements. The reference is to a decision by the committee at a meeting held on the eve of the Passover holiday. At that meeting, the deputy prime minister and the defense minister opposed the establishment of the settlements. At the end of the Cabinet session Professor Yadin explained his position.

[Yadin--Begin recording] I informed the prime minister on the spot, when that session was being held, that I was opposed to both of them for two reasons. One reason is the well-known argument between my views, those of the Democratic Movement, and those of the majority in the Cabinet. I am against settlements in the populated areas of Samaria and I am certainly in favor of settlements for security reasons. There have been several such decisions which I supported, some of them were already presented this week. But I also had a second reason, involving these two settlements. No problems of timing. It is that both of them, in fact, were approved by the ministerial committee as a surrender to facts created in the field by Gush Emunim and not for national policy initiated from the beginning. [end recording]

['Abadi] During the ministerial committee's meeting Professor Yadin complained about the decision and demanded that his complaint be debated by the Cabinet. The complaint was not accepted.

The three Democratic Movement ministers, Yadin, Tamir and Katz, voted in favor of it. In interim voting held during the debate on the issue, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was also opposed and two ministers, Gid'on Pat and Moshe Nisim, abstained. The reason for this was the nature of the land intended for the settlement near Nabulus. It emerged that for the purpose of establishing the settlement for the Elon More nucleus, it is necessary to requisition private land. It was decided that this problem will be examined and so the establishment of the settlements was approved. The establishment of the settlement per se is not being done in accordance with a recommendation by the central command, but its location was chosen by the command from several possibilities. Professor Yadin explained that he was not opposed to the establishment of settlements for security requirements, but, in his opinion, there was no security reason for the establishment of these two settlements.

[Yadin--Begin recording] At that same meeting of the ministerial committee a very important decision was made. From now on settlement activity will no longer be something secret, but the Cabinet, each time it decides on an operation, will declare this. The Cabinet has decided that from now on decisions on matters of settlement, as soon as they are made, unless there is a complaint and it is postponed, will be general knowledge and not secret. Then the debate on these issues will be a public-parliamentary debate. The parliamentary options are varied, also in accordance with the Coalition agreement we have, and we will consider the above. [end recording]

More on Land Requisition

TA231420 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Apr 79 P 15 TA

[By Yosef Tzuriyel]

[Text] Yesterday's Cabinet decision to establish an urban settlement near Nabulus and a community settlement in Shilo will require the requisitioning of land for this purpose. Gush Emunim received the Cabinet decision with great joy, since they regard it as "the victory of the just and constant fight to settle Eretz Yisra'el everywhere and at any time."

There are about 13 families today at the historic site of Shilo. At first they were kept here on the pretext of archeological digs and over recent months they had the status of bad sons of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department. However, from now the road is open to their recognition on the part of the settlement institutions and, as was reported last night, work will begin next month to lay the foundations for the community settlement planned for the site.

As for the small group which wants to hold on to the outskirts of Nabulus town to establish a Jewish settlement on the model of Qiryat Arba, near Hebron, here the problems are more complicated. Apart from security and planning problems, there is, first and foremost, a severe shortage of state lands upon which the foundations for the Hebrew town can be built.

In the view of all the elements working in the field, there will be no alternative but to requisition private lands on a relatively large scale for the purpose of planning the Jewish settlement in Samaria.

It was reported last night from the Gush Emunim Secretariat that if the government decides that from now on it will not prevent settlement in Judaea and Samaria, the government should speak openly about the need to requisition lands for the establishment of Jewish settlements in the region.

BEGIN GIVES EULOGY FOR NAHARIYA TERRORIST VICTIMS

TA231622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 23 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The four victims of the terrorist attack on Nahariya were laid to rest this afternoon. Dan Haxan and his daughters 'Enat and Ta'el were buried at a state funeral at Qiryat Tiv'on, with the prime minister attending.

Menahem Begin eulogized the murdered and said: We came to ask your forgiveness on behalf of the nation for our having failed to save your lives. God is my witness that we appointed for you and the entire Israeli nation true guardians. Let it be known that anyone lifting his hand in Eretz Yisra'el on a Jewish child, his blood will be on his head. We shall defend our citizens and our children, the prime minister declared.

ISRAELI DELEGATION REPORTS ON PRAGUE CONFERENCE

TA221840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 22 Apr 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] We will go a long way now, to Czechoslovakia. Israel's delegation to the council of the Interparliamentary Union, which met in Prague this week, is due to leave Czechoslovakia tomorrow. The members of the delegation--MK's Hayim Corfu, Moshe Shahal and also the former minister of justice, Hayim Tzadoq and the Knesset secretary have already been in Prague for a week. They attended the meeting of the council and the preparations for the organization's conference which will be held at the end of the year in Caracas, Venezuela. Our correspondent heard about the conference's debates, which officially ended yesterday, from the delegation's leader, MK Hayim Corfu.

[Corfu--Begin recording] The conference was held calmly. The council held its meetings every day of the week. Five committees worked. There were no special problems, except that as usual, Syria tried, at the last minute, to introduce into the agenda of the conference which is to meet in Caracas in September--they proposed that the conference should debate the necessity of giving independence to the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, the Arabs of Palestine. Of course we opposed this. We submitted a counterporposal: the need to continue with the peace process, which began with the peace agreement between us and Egypt, and to act against the terrorist actions of the PLO. This time the Western countries decided to oppose the Syrian proposals and France actually gave us great help. They proposed, they insisted, that they would vote against the Syrian proposal unless the Syrians agreed to moderate their proposal. They said that it should be one agreed to by everyone. Finally it was decided that the proposal would cover the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem. We also agreed to this and we submitted our proposal. Of course, the council unanimously accepted the proposal to introduce this issue into the agenda of the conference next September. [end recording]

TERRORIST BOMBING ATTEMPT THWARTED IN SILWAN

TA240915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Text] In Silwan, near Jerusalem, a terrorist was killed the night before last and another one was wounded while they were laying an explosive charge under a car belonging to an inhabitant of the town. The latter noticed the pair near his home, opened fire, and killed one of them.

HEAVY EXCHANGES OF FIRE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON REPORTED

TA231950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Apr 79 TA

[Text] There were heavy exchanges of fire between the terrorists and the militias under the command of Major Haddad in southern Lebanon this evening. Our military correspondent reports that the terrorists fired mortars and Katyushas on the militia positions. They also peppered the roads connecting the villages of Dayr Mimas, Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun with heavy machinegun fire.

AN-NABATIYAH SHELLED BY CHRISTIANS 24 APR

TA240654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Last night there were heavy exchanges of fire again in southern Lebanon between the Christians and the terrorists. Last night the heads of factions in the Lebanese parliament called for a convening of the Security Council for an emergency session to discuss the cessation of acts of violence in the area. Correspondents in Beirut report that the Christians mainly shelled the hamlet of An-Nabatiyah during the night; the terrorists shelled Marj 'Uyun.

The Christian militia spokesman reported that six people were killed in Marj 'Uyun yesterday during the shelling of a school. The militias in the south continue to maintain the siege on the UN command post in An-Naqurah. UN sources in Beirut said the Christians lift the siege each day for a few hours to permit the UN forces to bring in vital supplies.

TERRORISTS OPEN FIRE ON SOURTH LEBANON MARCHERS

TA231123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Christians in southern Lebanon a short while ago declared Free Lebanon with a ceremonial military march. Our correspondent Yehezq'el Hame'iri, who was on the spot, reports that the march was opened with a ceremonial parade in the military headquarters in Marj 'Uyun. The militia commander, Major Haddad, received the parade. Later, several thousands of combatants left on tanks, (zeldas) and cannons for a march through the enclave villages. The villagers in Al-Qulay'ah received the marchers with rice, flowers, Lebanese flags and shouting.

When the march left the village the terrorists opened artillery and mortar fire on the marchers and the surrounding villages. The marchers stopped and returned the fire. The exchanges of fire are still continuing.

KHOMEYNI TELLS ABADAN IMAM: COMMITTEES WILL BE PURGED

LD231156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Following the expression of anxiety by the Ayatollah Khaqani, the Abadan congregational imam, about the actions of certain irresponsible members of revolutionary committees, our correspondent in Abadan contacted him and was told that Ayatollah Khomeyni had informed him that these committees will be purged and the suspects removed. Meanwhile, the imam has asked Ayatollah Khaqani to continue with his religious duties.

Khaqani Urged Not To Leave

LD231304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Taleqani today sent a telegram to Ayatollah Khaqani. It reads:

In the name of God, while expressing my greetings, it has been reported that because of discrimination and unwarranted interference by committees, as well as other existing problems in the region, you are annoyed and thinking of leaving the country. Your presence, particularly under the present circumstances, is very necessary in order to guide and settle any problems between the Arab and Persian brethren. It is hoped that with the establishment of the councils, already approved by Imam Khomeyni, a great many of the problems and shortcomings might be overcome. [Signed] Seyyed Mahmud Taleqani.

TEHRAN RADIO COMMENTS ON QARANI'S ASSASSINATION

LD231934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] There has been a brief report that Major General Qarani has been assassinated. Now, the question is at this particular point in time: What would be the consequences of such acts on the achievements of the Iranian revolution? Basically one must examine the question as to which group or groups would benefit from such acts. What is the purpose of such acts?

What is certain is that any effort to spread tension and terrorism at these moments is an antinational and treacherous effort against a revolution which has embarked on reconstruction and is moving toward efforts to rectify the injustice and mistreatment of many years, so that it might leave behind a prosperous Iran and conscious Iranians in the future. Such fascist methods are condemned as far as the heroic Iranian people are concerned. Assassination and terrorism are the vilest kind of crime, a crime which negates justice and the procedure of justice, a crime which is totally divorced from logic and reasoning.

Opportunist conspirators, divisive hirelings and their so-called powerful bosses should beware that they do not benefit from such acts; the Islamic masses with full awareness will neutralize their plots and avoid the trap laid for them--namely the trap which aims at polarization and factionalism.

The heroic, aroused nation will continue its efforts to eliminate the divisions aimed at creating factionalism, whatever its name and form; the nation will continue its efforts, certainly without a great fuss and without engaging in gang warfare, to establish tranquillity and conscious reconstruction.

The assassination of Major General Qarani, the first chief of staff of the Iranian Islamic Army, should not be seen solely in the context of losing a ranking officer. The assassination that ended Qarani's life at 1130 today is a danger signal to the Iranian people, the leaders of the revolution, the provisional revolutionary government and anyone who values the foundations and principles of the revolution. This morning's act of terrorism was indeed terrorism against many of the beliefs on the basis of which Iran's revolution has been founded and is advancing.

KHOMEYNI DISCUSSES MILITARY MISSION

LD221756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni today met with gendarmerie personnel and members of the 2d Infantry Division of the central province who had gathered in front of his house for several hours. At this meeting, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution said: The army belongs to us and we belong to the army. The nation should support you and you should support the nation. The army and the nation are not two different things; the army is an Islamic army.

Imam Khomeyni also said: I ask the NCO's, officers and soldiers in the army to observe discipline and the chain of command. Unless the chain of command is observed the army will be weakened. And if, God forbid, our army tends toward weakness, the country will be weakened; Islam will be weakened. Observe the chain of command: The officers and ranking personnel should exercise mercy and kindness toward the soldiers; the soldiers should obey their orders in the context of the chain of command.

Before the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution spoke, the commander of the 2d Infantry Division of the central province said: Once again we swear that, just like the soldiers of early periods of Islam, we will expel deviationists of any rank from our national military community with conviction in truth, in religion and in revolution. We will fight against those who undermine unity, whatever their title and slogan. We will expose dissenters and guarantee our soldierly mission with our blood. After these remarks, the troops in the division paraded before the imam.

BAZARGAN PRAISES ROLE OF AIR FORCE TECHNICIANS

LD221404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] During a ceremony attended by Prime Minister Bazargan this morning, the security of the Prime Ministry's office buildings was entrusted to the police department. While expressing his gratitude to the contributions of the air force technicians, who have been responsible for a great task during the past 70 days, the prime minister said: In the history of the Iranian Islamic revolution and the establishment of the Islamic Republic, one can distinguish prominent features, profiles and memories. One of these is the role played by the air force technicians in the victory of the revolution and then in protecting the revolution and the republic.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE 22 APRIL

LD231950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dr Shamseldin Amir-'Alai'i, who was appointed as the first ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to France, was received yesterday by Imam Khomeyni for the purpose of receiving instructions and bidding farewell. In this meeting Dr Amir-'Alai'i discussed with Imam Khomeyni matters of state and Iran's policy.

Dr Shamseldin Amir-'Alai'i is a loyal and old associate of the late Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq and was always by the side of Dr Mosaddeq and a follower of his national-level opinions. Dr Amir-'Alai'i was twice governor general and once ambassador in the national government of Dr Mosaddeq. Dr Amir-'Alai'i resigned his post as ambassador to Belgium after 19 August 1953 and returned to the homeland. Subsequently he had not accepted any position, either governmental or in the private sector.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES SAVEH REPRESENTATIVES 23 APRIL

LD232008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Police personnel and representatives of the people of Saveh met today with Imam Khomeyni. Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, said in a speech during this meeting:

Today all the people ought to be equal and fraternal. Previously, the police were separate from us, the ulema and the people; today the police come from the people and are with the people. The people, too, demand that the police safeguard their city and their family. The great ulema hold a favorable opinion of them and the other people regard them as their brothers. I am hopeful that this unity of word that exists among all the strata of our nation will continue and that our Islamic movement will be advanced through reliance on the unity of word and that all the strata will attain their just rights with the establishment of the government of Islamic justice.

Imam Khomeyni added: Aliens must not think that they can blemish our national unity. This national unity has been created by the blessed hand of Almighty God and ordained by God. Islam is our guide and the glorious Koran is our guide. The holy Koran has called on us to unite and Islam has invited us to do the same. We are followers of Islam. The Iranian nation advanced this movement with this unity of purpose and reliance on Islam and it will not lose awareness of this message. Avoid creating differences and be equal brothers to each other. I beseech Almighty God for the nation's well-being and success in worshipping while maintaining its unity of word and moving toward greater progress. God Almighty desires humanity's general well-being and physical and moral happiness and, God willing, all this will be realized. I beseech Almighty God for the success, well-being and happiness of you all. Peace be upon you.

BAZARGAN, YAZDI RECEIVE CUBAN MINISTER LLOMPART

For Havana reportage on a 23 April audience granted by Prime Minister Bazargan and Deputy Prime Minister Yazdi to a Cuban delegation led by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, see the Cuba section of the 24 April Latin America DAILY REPORT.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SARAB SUPPORT SHARI'AT-MADARI

LD240926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Officials, students and other various strata of the people of Sarab staged demonstrations in the streets of the city this morning in support of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari. According to our correspondent's report from the news center of Tabriz, the Sarab city bazaar is also closed today for this reason.

SHI'ITE REPRESENTATIVE ISSUES APPEAL ON IMAM'S WHEREABOUTS

JN232027 [Editorial Report JN] Abadan International Service in Arabic at 1800 GMT on 23 April carries a 20-minute recorded statement by "Yusuf Husayn, the Iranian representative of the Shi'ite Amal movement in Lebanon." He explains at length the history of the Lebanese civil war and the efforts exerted by the Lebanese Shi'ites under Imam Musa as-Sadr to bring peace to Lebanon. He then talks about the circumstances of the imam's disappearance following a visit to Libya on 25 May 1978. He says: "The Amal movement calls on mankind in general and the Muslims in particular to note the plight of southern Lebanon, the Shi'ites in Lebanon and their leader Imam Musa as-Sadr, whose whereabouts and those of his companions are still unknown. The Amal movement in Lebanon calls on mankind and the Muslims to take action in order to stop what is taking place in southern Lebanon and to return Imam as-Sadr and his companions. The Amal movement calls on all those Arab states which want to fight Israel to take into consideration what is happening in southern Lebanon and to note what is happening to the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon."

Husayn adds: "Unless those who kidnaped Imam as-Sadr return him and his companions, the Amal movement will reveal more important facts to the Islamic nation and to mankind."

CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN NAQADEH

LD231080 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to the latest report received from Naqadeh, with the fresh cease-fire declaration at 1530 in the city of Naqadeh, calm has been restored in the city. With the cease-fire declaration at the end of the meeting of the delegation sent from Tehran with the governor general of West Azarbayjan and the leaders of the parties to the conflict, the cease-fire agreement was signed by the Islamic authorities, Mowla Saleh Rahimi and Haji Mo'arrer, the religious leaders of Naqadeh city. The declaration calls on all the parties involved in the Naqadeh conflict to stop fratricide and on opportunists to refrain from killing and looting. The declaration also says: After the cease-fire declaration anyone committing an offense will be severely punished.

According to reports received, following the signing and declaration of this statement by the leaders of the parties concerned, the cease-fire has been implemented, and the leaders of the parties have also held a joint meeting to end all the causes of the conflict; this meeting is still in progress.

In the same report the deputy governor general of West Azarbayjan is said to have strongly denied army intervention in the clashes in Naqadeh and stated that the strugglers who had come to Naqadeh from Reza'iyeh city have returned to their home town and that the army, with impartiality, has placed itself between the two warning parties to restore order and calm. He said that there are adequate medical facilities and sufficient supplies of medicine in Naqadeh, and that the requirements in this respect have been met.

According to our correspondent's report, there is no accurate information as yet on the number of people killed and injured in the Naqadeh clashes.

Kurds Flee

LD231810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondents' reports from the various parts of the city of Mahabad and neighboring villages, thousands of Kurdish refugees from the city of Naqadeh, both urban and rural dwellers, have moved onto the highways and left their homes. Some of them have gone to Mahabad and have been housed there.

Taleqani Appeal

LD231812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Following the events in Naqadeh, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani has sent a message addressed to the Kurdish and Turkish people of Naqadeh:

[Taleqani--begin recording] In the name of God Almighty, dear brothers, sisters and Kurdish and Turkish children of Naqadeh, greeting be upon you. The recent bloody events in your homeland have caused deep concern, pain and regret on my part and on the part of your other brothers and sisters--regret over the fact that the incidents in Sanandaj and Gonbad started with the firing of a single bullet and as a result, a number of our suffering and deprived men and women fell to their death and left this world with hundreds of hopes.

Why won't you be alert and discreet and why do you allow the profile of our Islamic revolution to be seen in this light? Can any problem be solved through opening fire on each other, and can chaos thus be removed? Especially at this historic stage which is enabling all the people to express their maturity, alertness and talents, to turn the conspiracies and tricks of reaction and foul agents of the previous regime and of the greedy imperialists back on themselves, to cut off the bloodstained hand of the plunderers, to override the ethnic and linguistic differences and sensitivities which are the remnants of ignorance, to show their genuine Islamic and Iranian face, and to be the architects of their glorious life and history.

Brothers and sisters, look ahead to your future, take refuge in the monotheistic bond of Islam. Take your destiny in your own hands through the election of alert, responsible and serving individuals and the formation of regional councils, settle your difficulties, consolidate the foundation of your own livelihood, direct your efforts to fraternal, loving and serene coexistence, and seek assistance from God and guidance from this quotation: Every man is accountable for what he has done.

Peace be on the man who follows this right path. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO USSR DISCUSSES GAS SALE, RELATIONS

LD162040 Tehran in English to Europe 2000 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Moscow, Dr Mohammad Mokri, who had been in exile for many years, said in an interview that all Iranians who have been living in the Soviet Union for years can gradually return to their homeland, regardless of their ideologies provided they are not attached to foreign countries.

On Iran's gas sale to the Soviet Union, the Iranian ambassador to Moscow said the Iranian Government is planning on improving its benefits and this has been approved by the Soviet Union. On the steel mill plant constructed by the Soviet Union, Mokri said we will try to preserve our steel mill industry. Mokri further said the steel mill industries can meet some of our economic demands with results which would lead to less attachment to foreign countries as well as creating more employment.

Iran's ambassador to Moscow in his interview said that Iran was willing to have the best economic, political and cultural relations with other countries, including the Soviet Union. Mokri said so far Iran has not had cultural ties with the Soviet Union in its real sense. However, this kind of relation can be established between the two countries based on mutual respect for independence and freedom.

Iran's ambassador to Moscow said Iran will not be [word indistinct] base for gathering information about other countries. Mokri expressed the hope that other countries would follow Iran's example in this respect.

He stressed that Iran would further expand its relations with the Soviet Union which is not contradictory to having relations with other countries. The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Moscow has visited the Soviet Union in the past several times and is well informed on the country he has been sent to.

INFORMATION MINISTER: SAVAK BRIBED FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

LD202022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Naser Minatchi, minister of information and propaganda, in an exclusive interview with PARS about the meeting between Ayatollah Taleqani and Imam Khomeyni, said: This meeting was very satisfactory, and as Taleqani himself said on television, these demonstrations and provocations were a result of ignorance and of ill intentions; such a simple matter was made too big.

Regarding the role and freedom of the press, Minatchi said: Fortunately, in Iran there is complete freedom for the press and correspondents, and all correspondents from different parts of the world can come to Iran and write the facts. They should not write untrue news, or report lies. We expect their reports to be factual, even if they are harmful to us. Unfortunately, SAVAK's secret documents show that the former regime had put huge sums of money at the disposal of news agencies and foreign newspapers.

Minatchi added: After the victorious revolution of Iran, the next stage is reconstruction, and in the first instance agriculture and its development, and at the same time constructing houses and schools for the peasants, so that farmers will be attracted to the villages, and in this way we will be able to attain agricultural self-sufficiency.

The information minister added that in the same instance as agriculture, the problem of industry is under discussion, and we should prevent the assembly industries as much as possible. He went on: While accomplishing cultural reform, we must strengthen our traditional and religious culture and remove corruption from it.

TEHRAN PROSECUTOR ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ROLE OF POLICE

LD201322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following circular has been issued by the prosecutor general of Tehran addressed to the Central Committee of the Islamic revolution of Iran: According to the announcement of the country's central police department, the Tehran police and subsidiary police offices and police officers, fully equipped, are ready to safeguard security and general order. Therefore, please inform all the committees located in Tehran that they should cooperate with the police officers to maintain general security and should bear the following points carefully in mind: As the discovery and the prosecution of crimes are the special duty of the personnel of the Ministry of Justice, therefore if the committees are ever informed about an offense taking place or if some people are suspected of committing an offense, without first making an accusation, they should immediately report the incident to their nearest police office or gendarme post or a branch of the prosecutor's office of the region. If a person is seen or arrested while committing an offense, the accused and a report of his crime should be turned over to the police office of their locality. The prosecutor of Tehran and suburbs will only accept the files which have been received with the reports of the police stations and the security officers.

As the investigation and the reports of the agents of the prosecutor's office can be used in the courts and by justice officials, the committees should abstain from investigating offenses and preparing reports independently, and only help the police offices, the security officials and the court officials. Every judgment which is necessary on the committing of an offense and concerning the guilty individuals will be supervised by the head of the local police office or the chief officer of the gendarme office of the locality.

Bearing in mind that the investigation of civil offenses is within the jurisdiction of the legal officials of the Ministry of Justice, the committees can pass judgment about an issue when the two sides in a conflict have asked them in writing to pass judgment on a civil issue, without being allowed to carry out their verdict forcefully.

Also, the Tehran police and the subsidiary police offices are duty bound to perform their duties as the legal officers of the prosecutor general's office within the present regulations and the rules of the penal codes, to followup any action which they come across while performing their legal duties and to immediately report the matter. It is obvious that the weapons which are at the disposal of the police constitute the force of law and their (?distribution) depends upon the case and is in accordance with the approval of the Ministry of the Interior and the superior offices and the local prosecutor.

[Signed] The prosecutor of Tehran, Shahshahani.

LABOR MINISTRY AUTHORIZED TO REPLACE MANAGERS IN INDUSTRY

ID201518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 79 ID

[Text] On the basis of a resolution of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has the authority to appoint a temporary manager or managers at the request of and on consultation with the appropriate ministry--which in any case forms one side of a transaction--with industrial, mining, and agricultural companies and institutions, contracting firms, consulting engineers, construction and building institutions and companies, housing complexes, transport institutions, and loading and unloading institutions at the ports, whose managers have left the institutions which were under their management, or for any reason are not available.

In this resolution it is stated in cases where the responsible managers or the legal representatives of the said institutions are present at the relevant institution, but upon the judgment of the appropriate ministry or the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs are deemed incapable of managing the institution, they will be subject to this resolution with the approval of the Cabinet Council, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs will act in the said manner. On the basis of this resolution the manager or managers chosen by the Cabinet Council will in every way be the legal deputies of the original directors of the related companies and institutions, and will have the same authority that the original directors possess according to the charter, trade law, and other legal regulations.

In addition the commitments and signatures of such managers at banks and credit institutions will be regarded as the commitments and signatures of the original directors and will be valid. In this resolution it is also stated that the government is obligated to investigate the condition of these institutions, within 3 months at the latest, and while carrying out a religious purge in them, individuals and institutions and the government must completely observe the standards of the Islamic revolution and settle the affairs of large industrial and agricultural organizations.

AGHA JARI OILFIELD PRODUCTION REDUCED

ID231530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 23 Apr 79 ID

[Excerpts] The director of the National Iranian Oil Corporation [NIOC] told our correspondent by telephone today that crude production in the Agha Jari area has been reduced from 950,000 barrels per day, and this reduction has a direct bearing on the reduction of oil exports from Kharg Island. He said: The crude oil produced in Agha Jari is obtained from five oilfields where 11 oil extracting plants operate; the crude oil so procured is transferred in a pipeline to Kharg Island for exports abroad.

The NIOC director for Agha Jari region said about the decrease or increase in the production of gas compared to the past: About 1 month ago, the daily production of liquified gas in Agha Jari region was 15,000 barrels, and this has now increased to 25,000 barrels per day.

FACTORIES CHANGING TO PRODUCING NONALCOHOLIC DRINKS

LD211625 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Research has started to change factories producing alcoholic beverages into factories producing nonalcoholic beverages and fruit juice. The minister of commerce, in announcing this news, said that this research is being carried out in the Ministry of Industries and Mines and the research institutes of the country. He added that after the success of the revolution, a large number of workers in factories producing alcoholic beverages announced that they were not prepared to participate any longer in the production of alcoholic beverages, but that following the conversion of these factories to the production of nonalcoholic beverages, the workers will devote all their efforts to lawful production and actions which are of benefit to the country.

PURCHASING OF COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT READJUSTED

LD211950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The head of the National Iranian Airlines [HOMA], Hushang Tajjadod, today told a PARS correspondent: The option on the purchase of two Concordes has definitely been canceled. Within the next month, steps will be taken to gradually phase out first class from domestic flights. He also said that the Boeing-727's will also be phased out from HOMA gradually.

Explaining the point further, Tajjadod said: By canceling the options on two Concordes, the 200,000 pound deposit paid to the manufacturing company will be refunded within the next few days. He added: The price of each Concorde was $80 million. In view of the fact that these planes can only fly over water and are therefore of no use to us, we have canceled the purchase.

He then added: Five jumbo jet-747's had been ordered in the past, of which 4 were definite and 1 was an option. Two of these aircraft are to be delivered within the next 2 months. Following negotiations with the manufacturers of these aircraft, it has been decided that both HOMA and the manufacturer should try to find customers for these two airplanes. Should this fail, and considering that so far $30 million have been paid for these two aircraft, then we shall take delivery.

Commenting on wide-bodied Air France aircraft, the head of HOMA said: Talks are continuing in connection with ordering six Airbus aircraft. Our aim is to [word indistinct] the agreements and make some alterations with regard to delivery date and the number of orders. At present HOMA has no plan to expand its international network; however, flights to Europe, Beijing and the United States have been maintained. Only flights to Amman, Los Angeles, Rawalpindi and Delhi have been canceled. Flights to Damascus will begin in the near future.

Tajjadod added: No revision shall be made in the prices of domestic and foreign flights; the rates are frozen for at least another year.

He then alluded to flights to Mecca, saying: In view of the facilities which will be made available by the government for the pilgrims, HOMA must take effective steps to facilitate such flights. In this connection, there is a great likelihood that we might seek assistance from Saudi airlines.

Continuing his remarks, he said: With the return of Shahin aircraft, taken away by the ousted shah, no more HOMA airplanes are in the service of the Pahlavi family.

VICTIMS OF NEWSPAPER LIBEL TO HAVE RIGHT OF REPLY

LD211404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Announcement issued on 21 April by the Ministry of Information and Propaganda]

[Text] As in some newspapers and magazines some people using pseudonyms relate certain matters to the personalities of the government and the national personalities--some of which are false allegations and accusations or else they contain insulting references or references harmful to the honor of certain individuals, and so forth--the following are announced:

The governmental and public organizations and individuals, whether they are official personalities or not, if they read in newspapers or magazines matters containing false accusations or allegations or untrue references about themselves, they are entitled to answer those points in writing to the same newspaper or magazine, and that newspaper or magazine is obliged to print the answer on the same page with the same typeface of the original statements free of charge, provided the answer does not contain insulting language to anyone, and also provided that the answer does not exceed twice the length of the original statement.

In case the newspaper or the magazine, in addition to the said replies, publishes new statements or explanations, the right to the person who objects. Any individual who notices in newspapers or magazines or any other publication comments containing accusations and false allegations or swear words or rude language or insulting references to his private life or insulting to his honor and dignity, can take a case against the writer or the publisher to the prosecutor or the court in his locality. Also, in the cases stated above, the plaintiff can ask for financial or nonfinancial recompense and present his case to the civil courts. In cases where the writer is famous and is resident in Iran, the publisher, the printer or the distributor is free from accusation.

KURDISH LEADER MOFTIZADEH CALLS FOR CALM IN SANANDAJ

LD201404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday, the very learned Ahmad Moftizadeh sent a message in Kurdish over Sanandaj radio in which he called on the people to observe peace and order and asked them to unite for the complete elimination of the effects of the hated former regime. He warned that at present outside the country there are plots being hatched by the agents of the former regime. It is up to you to fight them by getting rid of disunity and differences.

In an interview at midday today the very learned Ahmad Moftizadeh said the jihad prayer and said: Contrary to these rumors, by the testimony of all the people, on Wednesday 18 April several times I called on the angry people who were leaving the Jame' Mosque for the office of the sympathizers of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq to observe order and to remain calm, and I asked them not to do something of which they would later be ashamed.

SAVAK Officials Executed

LD192142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Revolutionary Islamic Court of Tehran, after 2 days of investigation and questioning, found Mahammad Taqi Javan, the former SAVAK chief in Shiraz, and retired Lt Gen Fazlollah Ja'fari, deputy head of the national police department and deputy head of the Joint Countersubversion Committee of SAVAK, guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God, and sentenced them to death. The sentence on the two above-mentioned individuals was carried out at 2245 tonight.

Six Executed in Bandar 'Abbas

JN231926 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court in Bandar 'Abbas held a session at 2300 yesterday to look into charges against a number of those who collaborated with the tyrannical regime and killed a number of innocent citizens. After 5 hours of deliberations and consultations, the court issued death sentences against Capt (Hidayatullah 'Asfuri), commander of the Minab police; (Ahmad Muslim), Minab's former governor; 1st Lt ("Ali Rida Hagrah), former commander of the Minab police; and police constables (Yadullah as-Suluuqi), (Rida Qasimi) and ('Abd al-'Ali Zari'i). They were charged with sowing corruption on earth and committing murder, causing injuries and torturing people. They were also accused of spreading discord, terrorizing the people and fighting God, His prophet and the imam's deputy. The sentences were executed at 0400 today after informing the criminals of these sentences. Police Constable ('Ali Basiti) was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment at hard labor.

Executions in Mashhad

LD231111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Mashhad Islamic Revolutionary Cour' met yesterday at 1600 to deal with charges leveled against retired Maj Gen Mohammad 'Ali Imani, former chief of the Khorasan Police Department; Capt 'Ali Akbar Atashi, a member of the counterinsurgency committee of the police department's SAVAK; and Mahmud Fakhr al-Eslam Yazdi, a clergyman under the satanic regime in Mashhad. At about 0100, the court began its deliberations and after 2 hours sentenced Major General Imani to death and confiscation of his property. The court also sentenced Captain Atashi and Mahmud Fakh al-Eslam Yazdi to death. The sentences were carried out immediately.

'VOTCP' HAILS LEGAL FUNCTIONING OF TUDEH IN IRAN

TA171058 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 1815 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary from "The World Today" program]

[Text] A new gain has been added to those made by the neighboring people of Iran during the last weekend.

Comrade Nuruddin Kianuri, the first secretary of the Central Committee of Tudeh--the Marxist-Leninist party of the Iranian working class which conducted a struggle full of sacrifices against the regime of the shah--returned to Tehran. In a press conference, Comrade Kianuri expressed his pleasure over the legal functioning of his party once more and stated his party's view on important issues.

As soon as it was established in 1941, Tudeh--the Iranian People's Party--was considered an obstacle by all the reactionaries in the country. As early as 1949, Tudeh was declared illegal by the feudal regime in power then. However, the Tudeh had established such strong roots among the Iranian communists, the working and toiling classes during these 8 years that a period of 30 years during which Tudeh had to work illegally did not damage the party's ties with the masses. The blood stained (?attacks), the mass arrests and the tortures inflicted on the party members only increased the respect felt by people of [words indistinct]. Although some of its officials had to work abroad, Tudeh was never far away from the political life of the country. It made its presence felt all the time.

The legal functioning of Tudeh, the Iranian People's Party, is a gain for all persons of good will and first and foremost for the communists. This positive development in neighboring Iran, coming at a time when the campaign of terror and oppression against the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] and the other democratic forces is being intensified under martial law conditions, carries a special significance for us, the Turkish communists. This development will draw renewed attention to many realities, namely that [words indistinct] nothing will be able to eliminate a justified cause and the struggle of the party of the working class for national interests. No unjust prohibition can endure forever.

Another truth is that the legal and free functioning of the political party of the working class--which has worked so hard with its hands--is an indispensable part of the democratic system in this country. A third reality is that all items of the struggle program--which the Iranian communists waged at the expense of their lives--which are now being materialized are being supported by the people wholeheartedly. One of these was the toppling of the shah regime, the elimination of dependence on imperialism, the dismantling of the U.S. base and pursuit of an independent and nonalined foreign policy.

Since its establishment, the Tudeh Party has waged a struggle to this end. Iranian communists have always insisted on a constitution and parliament in accord with the desires of the people. With Tudeh's being able to function legally, the possibilities of reaching these goals in a more successful way may have increased. The same principles are also part of the TCP's struggle program. The motto of "independent Turkey" is written with golden letters on the TCP's struggle banner. No force will be able to prevent the materialization of this motto. The TCP will reach its independence by increasing its strength and respect among the masses and will break the chains of prohibitions one by one.

GDR JOURNAL CARRIES 'PORTRAIT' OF TUDEH'S KIANURI

AU201511 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 16/1979 pp 14-15 AU

[Portrait of Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee First Secretary Nuroddin Kianuri by Gerald Huebner and Dr Willi Bork, based on talk with Kianuri--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Nuroddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party (People's Party)--that party which like no other political force of his country was persecuted for decades, was hunted and nevertheless could not be destroyed--calls the Iranian revolution "one of the most outstanding events of our century. There are few revolutions in which a people participated in its entirety with such strength and readiness for sacrifice."

During our meeting Nuroddin Kianuri speaks with full admiration of the Iranian patriots' dedication to the cause of the people. At the climax of the revolutionary struggles and demonstrations, for example, self-aid organizations of the population took over the supply in the poor districts throughout the country.

"One can indeed say that--apart from a group of gangsters and bandits--the entire people rose against the shah," Nuroddin Kianuri declares. "All examples of organized resistance, of heroism add up to the impact and explosiveness of the revolutionary actions. Let me tell you, as an example, two episodes, one funny, the other very sad: In Tehran a 13 year-old boy planted himself in the street, shouting: "Call: Death to the shah! Call: Death to the shah! More and more people gathered around him, shouting: Death to the shah! When he found that the group was big enough, he ran away to the other end of the street and started the same action all over again.

"The second episode: When on 'black Friday' in September last year mothers gave flowers to the soldiers and the latter nevertheless began to shoot at the crowd, a mother lifted up her small child and shouted: "Are you so wicked as to shoot even at my child? And they shot. Then she lifted up her second child. Child and mother were killed in the hail of bullets."

The Only Party With a Program

The hated regime is overthrown. Which road will the country take now? Which road can it take? What programs for revolutionary changes exist in Iran? The only party that today possesses such a program for strengthening and expanding the achievements of the national-democratic revolution is the Tudeh Party. With its proposal to establish on the basis of this program a united front of all progressive forces it objectively complies with the interests of all strata of the Iranian people--the workers, the peasants, the artisans and small businessmen, the intelligentsia, the national minorities.

The first secretary of the Tudeh Party Central Committee points out that the Iranian revolution was victorious very quickly, "like a volcano," and that all political forces were surprised by this explosive course of events. Only the Marxist-Leninist Tudeh Party can offer a clear concept of this situation, he says. He adds that this was not surprising: Despite its struggle in the deepest illegality and despite the attempts of the reaction to destroy the ties between the Tudeh Party and the working class, the party of the Iranian communists had a firm basis in the working class, in the people.

No one, Nuroddin Kianuri continues, can name any serious arguments against even a single point of the Tudeh Party's program for strengthening the achievements of the national-democratic revolution. Hence the attacks of its opponents are not directed against the program but against the party. The anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda that has been waged for decades has recently been intensified by the imperialists, by reactionary Iranian circles and by some forces which regard the Tudeh Party as a rival in the political struggle. "This propaganda naturally is not without effect on groupings among the progressive forces. To counteract this propaganda, to reduce prejudice and obstructive factors is our greatest task if we want to establish the unity front, if we want to unite the masses on the basis of our program."

In their struggle against the shah regime the opposition forces also took advantage of the old custom of the clergy to grant persons prosecuted by worldly authorities unassailable refuge in the mosques, burial places, or homes of their leading figures. Under the conditions of the over 25 years of dictatorship in Iran, which oppressed any opposition with inconceivable brutality, the mosques became the only legal meeting places.

About 98 percent of the Iranian people are Muslims, and about 90 percent of the latter are Shi'ite Muslims. As in the entire Iranian society, there are great social differences also among the clerical leadership. Thus the situation of part of the higher-ranking clergy is essentially different from that of the plain mullahs, most of whom are linked more closely with the people's masses and more firmly represent their interests. In Iranian history, part of the higher clergy always was a firm pillar of the monarchy.

"The Shi'ite religion has democratic roots and in history it was linked with popular national and anti-imperialist forces," Nuroddin Kianuri stresses in our talk, and continues: "For this reason Ayatollah Khomeyni won our sympathy when he began to issue his resolute and radical slogans against the shah. The Tudeh Party recognizes the objectively progressive elements in his movement. We are making every effort to find a common language with Khomeyni, because objectively he is playing a progressive role in Iran's development. This is no temporary tactic but our firm position. We can pursue a common road with him for a long time to come, because between scientific socialism and the social content of Islam there are no unbridgeable differences--rather, many common aspects.

Joy and Low Spirits

According to Nuroddin Kianuri, the Iranian revolution has attracted extraordinary attention throughout the world and has drawn much comment. This interest is no accident. The revolution in Iran has affected one of the strategically most important points of the globe--in the economic, political and military aspect. The U.S. world gendarme and its imperialist strategy have suffered a grave defeat. "Our country has left the CENTO pact which for 30 years was a pillar of the U.S. antisocialist policy. Thus 40,000 Americans, military personnel, advisers--or, rather, spies--were kicked out. The annual purchase of arms from the United States, Great Britain, the FRG and France in an amount of $8-10 billion has been stopped."

The low spirits of those to whom a blow was dealt by this revolution is understandable, Kianuri goes on to say. They are now attempting to defame this revolution. On the other hand, the victory of the Iranian revolution was received with great satisfaction by the socialist countries, the progressive forces and especially by the international communist movement. We are quite sure that we can reckon with the full support of these forces in the world in further deepening the revolution, in consolidating what has been achieved. I believe the fact that the socialist countries are the best friends of the national-democratic forces in the Third World countries is today already very strongly recognized by Iran's progressive forces.

There can be no doubt that imperialism will cause great difficulties for our country's reconstruction--difficulties which we can overcome only with the aid of the true friends of the peoples--primarily the countries of the socialist community. In this process the ground is being objectively prepared for a constantly better understanding between the Iranian patriots and the socialist countries."

At the end of our talk Nureddin Kianouri clearly declares once more that his country stands at the beginning of a long, complex and difficult road. The overthrow of the old, rotten regime was only the first step--now begins the second and more difficult step, the building of a new order.

The Iranian Tudeh Party has meanwhile begun its legal activity and has opened its offices in the capital and in other towns. Its organ MARDOM appears for the time being twice a week. Among others, it is being distributed at factory gates and is received everywhere with brisk interest. Naturally the communists realize that in their work they will be up against difficulties, that the enemies of the party will leave no stone unturned to impede the work of the Iranian communists. "But I am convinced," says the Tudeh Party Central Committee first secretary, "that we possess enough experience to play in any event and under any conditions our active role in Iran's social and political life."

To comprehensively propagate the party program among the masses, to win the support of the people in town and countryside for this program of a united front of the progressive forces, to firmly anchor themost important demands in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran that is to be drafted--these are the coming important tasks of the party of Iranian communists.

GREEK PAPER CARRIES LETTER FROM 'SALVATION COUNCIL'

AT201440 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 20 Apr 79 pp 1, 5 AT

[Excerpts] A Military Salvation Council has been formed in Iran to overthrow the Khomeyni-Bazargan regime and to bring the shah back to power. This emerges from the council's open letter in English that was sent to ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS from Tehran by post and, most probably, to other Athens newspapers. We publish below the full text of the letter.

The Military Salvation Council's open letter: "Gentlemen: In extremely difficult times for the Iranian nation, as its future is unknown, we appeal to you for support. It is hard to tell what will be the outcome of the present alarming situation. Nevertheless, we believe in the Iranian nation that restrained the Greek conquerors, defeated the Roman legions, stood up against the Genghis Khan's hordes, held back Tamerlaine's invasion and resisted the Turkish Empire. The Iranian nation has always reacted against the encroachments of its liberties; we believe that it will gather strength to calm down the Shi'ite Islam, repeatedly causing tragedies to the country. We have given more victims in fraticidal struggles than against foreign conquerors.

"In the recent years the shah had decided to place the country among the great powers in the world. In his political activities he was an energetic, far-seeing and consistent politician and statesman. Enterprising as he was he took up to rapidly modernize the country and in 2000 have it among the highly industrialized ones. He was defending Iran's interests; he was enthusiastically encouraging the Iranian people on the way to its economic, social and cultural development. He helped forward the changes in Iran: The construction of modern highways, new towns, factories, schools, and so forth.

"In the foreign policy field he succeeded in achieving a noteworthy position for Iran among the developed insutrial nations, and succeeded in improving relations with all our neighbors and with all nations of the world. Iran had entered the international arena.

"The shah was fully aware of the country's extremely difficult position and, until the last moment, was struggling for the nation's unity. He sacrificed himself for the Iranian nation. All his acts were aimed at preserving the country's independence and preventing bloodshed.

"As the prudent leader of the nation, he realized that a continuation of his struggle would result in innocent victims; to save his people from a bloodbath he left the country.

"With the assumption of power by the illegal Khomeyni-Bazargan regime the Iranian people witnessed a new dictatorship which sought to arrest the country's progress. These people are guided by harsh Islamic prejudices and continue to actively interfere in the life of the Iranian nation--retrogressing into the obscurantism of the Middle Ages. The ayatollahs and mallahs are introducing an order that accords with their own views. They have banned alcoholic beverages and compelled women to wear the chador.

"Currently the Khomeyni movement is passing through a crisis. Khomeyni has, body and soul, lost touch with the people and their struggle for an independent and happy life. His voice is being extinguished and, throughout the Iranian nation, disillusionment reigns over his policies.

"There is only one way to escape this difficult situation: an armed struggle, a brutal and bloody struggle to remove the illegal Khomeyni-Bazargan regime, bring the shah back to power and uproot anyone who might create another such situation.

"We, the military people, committed a fatal mistake: We underestimated our opponent. We did not stage a coup; we allowed the traitor Khomeyni to return and assume power. We should be blamed for having hesitated. All of us, through our inactivity, helped discourage the army. Because of this the army failed to fulfill its duty to the shah and the nation. It was demeaning for the army and tragic for the nation.

"We, the sworn officers of the shah, will strive for the salvation of the Iranian Army, and those who will follow us must not allow themselves to be arrested. We declare to international public opinion that we shall begin a tough and bloody struggle against the illegal and dictatorial regime and against those who support it. We shall exterminate Khomeyni, Bazargan, Taleqhani, Shari'at-Madari, Yazdi, (Mahdevi-Khani) and their followers and families. We shall destroy Qom and Mashhad which are sources of pollution for the Irarian people. We shall exterminate all the ayatollahs, mullahs, imams and all their followers. Rivers of blood will flow in Iran; we shall pave the streets with Shi'ite skulls. The Shi'ites will be exterminated so they will not cause another national disaster. Let us exterminate millions to save the Iranian people from this pollution.

"We shall fight; we shall dethrone the Khomeyni-Bazargan regime. We shall restore the shah to power because he was leading the nation to progress. The shah should know that he has sworn officers who will not betray him.

"We call upon all our friends and followers to support our just struggle.

"Down with the Khomeyni regime.

"(Javid shah)

"For the Military Salvation Council.

"March [as published] 1979. Tehran"

NVOI ON PERILS OF MONOPOLIZED POWER, REVOLUTIONARY TASKS

TA231650 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 20 April carries a commentary warning Iranians against "the concentration of power in the hands of a single person or a group of persons." The commentary begins by paying tribute to "national, progressive and democratic forces" for their revolutionary struggle which is "aimed at establishing a national and democratic regime on the wreckage of the shah's detested terror regime." The commentary then refers to "great struggler His Holiness Ayatollah Taleqani's objection to irresponsible persons and organizations," and says that this has helped "further clarify the positions and concepts of various forces which took part in the revolution."

After noting that "the important issue is the way in which revolutionary Iran's affairs should be conducted," the commentary says: "In what way and relying on which force or forces should the country's problems be solved? And what should be the limits of the people's rights, freedom and duties vis-a-vis the government, and the limits of the power and duties of the state and of the government vis-a-vis the people? One could above all take into consideration the fact that before the revolution's victory, that is during the struggle with the hated Phalavi dynasty's corrupt government, the country's people and all national and democratic forces and patriotic clergy stressed most emphatically the principle that the government should represent the nation's will. This means that the concentration of power in the hand of a single person or of a group of people is unacceptable to and can never be accepted by Iranians--by the entire Iranian people. The meaning of this principle for the Iranian nation was and still is that a government representing the people (?should be created) by means of a national and [word indistinct] Majlis. The first step toward the establishment of such a government is respect for the people's freedoms, including social freedom and freedom of learning one's own language and exercising one's profession, and security. A government relying on the people and representing the people's will is not afraid of ideological and social freedom and equality of rights under revolutionary laws, and it may even be that it considers these are essential for its survival."

The commentary says that "those who dominated Iran and exploited it for years now want to divert the efforts of those forces which made great contributions to the revolution toward placing power under the monopoly of a single group." It says: "The unfortunate thing is that the majority of the organized groups and councils are not under the supervision and control of the central revolutionary council. It may even be that they are acting contrary to the principles and directives of the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni."

The commentary concludes: "The weakening of the provisional revolutionary government as a result of the existence of various power centers could lead to discord and conflict and result in tragedy."

"In other words something which the remnants of the defunct regime and their U.S. and British masters want to happen. One should therefore pave the way for the revolution to establish strong roots by strengthening the provisional revolutionary government and expelling irresponsible persons from government affairs."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "People Will Fulfill Their Freedoms." This says that "Iranian people want the revolutionary government's activities connected with all of the country's political, social and economic affairs be based on revolutionary principles." It says: "One of the great tasks of the revolutionary Islamic Republic is to protect the revolutionary achievements against any probable attacks and to make those achievements invincible by further strengthening and deepening them."

The commentary goes on to say that "although imperialism's and despotic regime's dreadful organization SAVAK has been crushed and its executioners are being tried and punished," there are still "SAVAKists who, disguising themselves, are infiltrating committees and governmental organizations. These should be uncovered and delivered to revolutionary tribunals for trial."

The commentary says: "Every type of political, economic and military subjugation to imperialism should be eliminated. Military establishments should be rid of the dirty presence of oppressive and corrupt elements, and honorable and honest people, those who believe and have faith in the revolution, should be attracted to those establishments."

After expressing confidence in the revolutionary government, the commentary concludes: "In the implementation of its task the provisional revolutionary government must act with revolutionary firmness and revolutionary spirit and insure the complete fulfillment of revolutionary aspirations."

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI AWARDED AFGHAN PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARD

BK231048 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 22 Apr 79 BK

[Excerpts] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was yesterday awarded membership card No 1 of the PDPA in a special function at the House of the People. Hafizollah Amin, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, lumlai wazir [prime minister] and minister of foreign affairs, presented membership card No 1 of the PDPA to the beloved and revolutionary leader of the people of Afghanistan, while members of the Central Committee of the PDPA were also present.

The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, after receiving membership card No 1 of PDPA, addressing those present at the ceremony said: My dear comrade: The establishment and creation of the PDPA is the direct result of the 40 years of political struggle of the servants of the toiling people of Afghanistan.

It ought to be mentioned with pride that the PDPA, while attaining the success of the great Sawr Revolution, not only acquired the epoch-making ideology of the working class for preservation and to propagate, but with the victory of this revolution established such a good example that may provide other toiling peoples of the world an appreciable exemplification and at the same time enrich the epoch-making ideology of the working class in the arena of science and technology.

Accordingly, the great Sawr Revolution of Afghanistan genuinely represents the progressive and the toiling masses of the world and is supported and idolized with jubilation. But the enemies do not harbor goodwill toward us. In doing this they are virtually wasting their time. Now our mighty party has downed valorously the forces of tyranny and despotism and wishes to replace them with the cooperation of the toiling people, with a society of genuine justice and fraternity which will end the exploitation of man by man.

I should also stress that receiving the party membership card is a matter of great pride, which also improves immensely [words indistinct] great responsibility. Receiving the party membership cards by our members again provides the ground for the great development of their political consciousness and becomes another good motive in their party activity. Now that the party membership cards are distributed to the comrades, I congratulate all of them sincerely and hope that this card becomes a good and valuable document of their [words indistinct] and again become good, firm and sacrificing servants to the toiling people and their sentiments of brotherhood and equality toward them are further strengthened, so as to become a very brave and sacrificing revolutionary fighter to a great extent for the party [words indistinct] of the working class and engage in the tireless struggle against varied enemies of their country and preserve their spirit of internationalism most effectively and play a (?pioneering) role in creating a society which would oppose the exploitation of man by man.

AFP: EASTERN TRIBES JOIN ANTIGOVERNMENT FORCES

OW232348 Hong Kong AFP in English 2337 GMT 23 Apr 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Apr (AFP)--Mohmand tribesmen, members of a major Afghan tribe, have joined the Muslim rebellion against President Nur Mohammad Taraki's Soviet-backed government and now control parts of the eastern province of Nangarhar, travellers arriving here said tonight.

Meanwhile, reports from the eastern provincial capital of Jalabad said Afghan troops had rebelled and were besieging fellow soldiers loyal to the government. Unconfirmed reports said army officers were believed killed and Soviet advisers and other Afghan officers taken hostage.

Further reports from Kunar province north of Jalabad spoke of government bombing raids that had left dozens of civilians dead near the provincial capital of Chigha Sharai.

Elsewhere, Muslim rebels continued to step up their activities ahead of the first anniversary next Friday of the coup that brought the Taraki regime to power.

Fighting at Jalalabad reportedly began on Saturday night. Latest reports said anti-government forces were marching on the town to help out the rebel troops. Observers noted that the government had not retaliated vigorously for fear that harm could come to the Soviet advisors and loyal soldiers being held hostage.

The reports from Nangarhar Province said the Mohmand tribe, described as the most influential in the country, had decided to join the rebellion at a meeting of notables (a jirga) in Ziarat Rohri five days ago.

The tribesmen now controlled Gushta and Kaoara sub-divisions by the river Kabul, they said.

Observers described this uprising as a significant set-back for the Taraki government. Other reports spoke of scattered fighting near the southern town of Kandahar.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT ZIA DEPARTS FOR NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM

BK230534 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 23 Apr 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman left Dacca shortly after midnight last night for Amsterdam on a 5-day official visit to the Netherlands and Belgium. The president is visiting the Netherlands at the invitation of Queen Juliana. From the Netherlands, he will go to Belgium at the invitation of King Baudoin. The foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq; the commerce minister, Mr Saifur Rahman; the foreign secretary; two members of Parliament; and the president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry also accompanied the president.

Talking to newsmen at the airport before his departure, the president said his visit to the Netherlands and Belgium was a goodwill one and will further strengthen Bangladesh's relations with them in economic, bilateral, political and international fields. He said the present visit was his first to the West European countries.

Bangladesh has economic cooperation with both Netherlands and Belgium, and our relations with them have been strengthened during the last 3 years, he added.

President Zia said during the visit he will discuss with the leaders of these two countries further development of economic cooperation with Bangladesh in different fields. There is possibility of increased assistance to Bangladesh from these two European countries, he added. He said the Netherlands and Belgium had supported and voted for Bangladesh in the UN Security Council election.

Replying to a question, the president categorically denied the presence of Indian Mizo rebels in Bangladesh territory and said the question of supporting them does not arise. He similarily dismissed the question of any minority exodus from Bangladesh. In this connection the president referred to the statement of the Vatican ambassador to Bangladesh, the Most Reverend Edward Cassidy, who said before leaving Dacca yesterday after 6 year's of stay that there is complete communal and racial harmony in Bangladesh.

The president was seen off at the airport by the vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar; the prime minister, Shah Azizur Rahman; and other members of the cabinet.

PAKISTAN

INA: AFGHANISTAN REINFORCES TROOPS ON BORDER

JN240839 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Islamabad, 24 April--Afghanistan has reinforced its troops on the areas adjacent to the Pakistani border in the wake of the tense situation in the eastern provinces in Afghanistan, resulting from recent clashes in the provinces between Afghan troops and armed men.

The INA correspondent in Islamabad cites reports from these provinces saying that the Pakistani Government has adopted stringent security measures all along the Pakistani border, in order to prevent the return of the Afghan refugees living in camps in the northwestern Pakistani provinces.

The correspondent added that Afghan troops have taken up positions on the Pakistan border to prevent any infiltration into Afghanistan.

The correspondent said that these forces are fully armed with tanks, artillery and reconnaissance helicopters.